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ABSTRACT

This newsletter contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states that had regular or special legislative sessions this year. The first section contains state-by-state highlights of these special legislative sessions. Following the highlights the Southern Regional Education Board's Legislative Correspondents are listed for 1973. The next section contains the numerous newspaper reports covering the legislative sessions. The states covered include: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. (Author/PG)

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SUMMARY OF
STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION
IN THE SOUTH
1973

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION
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Southern Regional Education Board
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STATE LEGISLATION AFFECTING HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH 1973

Prepared as a service by the

SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION BOARD

130 Sixth Street, N.W. - Atlanta, Georgia 30313

This newsletter contains reports on legislative action affecting higher education in the Southern states which had regular or special legislative sessions this year. Any opinions expressed are those of the individual newspaper reporters who covered the sessions and not of the Southern Regional Education Board.

STATE-BY-STATE HIGHLIGHTS

WEST VIRGINIA

An effort to consolidate two state colleges--Concord and Bluefield State--was unsuccessful during the 61st session of the West Virginia Legislature. At the end of the session only four measures were enacted: A bill allowing student fees to be used to employ a lawyer for programs and activities approved by the Board of Regents or by presidents of institutions; a bill permitting employment of students as security guards; a bill giving title to the defunct West Virginia Home for the Colored Aged and Infirm; and a bill permitting tuition assistance for students in optometry who are attending out-of-state institutions.

ARKANSAS

A surplus of about $100 million which accumulated in the state treasury between sessions of the Arkansas General Assembly has made it possible for institutions of higher education to implement other programs of improving and spreading higher learning in Arkansas. The "catching-up" funds are allocated on a basis of local need by the state Board of Higher Education. A major policy change was passage of the Community College Act which seems to assure the spread of two-year comprehensive community colleges in Arkansas. During the next two years the Board will devote time to implementing the findings of its "Role and Scope" study made in 1972. The Board has already made a number of recommendations to improve higher education in the state.

MARYLAND

The University of Maryland successfully warded off an attack on its fiscal autonomy, another four-year college was added to the state's higher educational system, funding for higher education advanced modestly, and the legislature voted to include graduate degrees in a program to aid private colleges and universities. These were the educational highlights of the Maryland General Assembly's 1973 session--a session devoid of any sweeping new legislative programs in the field of higher education.

MISSISSIPPI

The Mississippi Legislature approved increased financial support for higher education and authorized establishment of a dental school before ending its regular session. Legislators found their biggest problem was how to spend some $150 million in surplus and revenue-sharing funds available above the $450 million needed for the general fund budget presented for their approval. A bill was passed authorizing a study to determine the feasibility of a veterinary medicine school.

GEORGIA

The Georgia General Assembly was generous to the faculty members of the state's public colleges. In addition to a five percent raise to be given on a merit basis, the legislature approved the reduction in the vesting period for retirement benefits for faculty members from 20 to 10 years and for disability and death benefits. The legislators refused to appropriate $10 million Governor Jimmy Carter requested for financial aid to college students. Of that sum, the lawmakers cut $5.8 million in grant money, and a bill providing tuition for Vietnam was defeated. In other action, $5 million was appropriated as "seed money" for a medical school at Mercer University, a private institution.

VIRGINIA

Private college scholarships from public money was again voted for by Virginia lawmakers. The 1972 try to help the colleges and their students could not pass state constitutional muster. Now the lawmakers have put together two separate "loan" programs, hoping one or both survive new court tests. The lawmakers increased minutely the power of the State Council of Higher Education, notably in the field of adult education, and probably scholarships. The lawmakers also tried to tighten college residency requirements. They overwhelmingly refused to require the State Board for Community Colleges to restore the tenure that the Board killed off for its teachers last September. And the legislature set up a commission to study the need, if any, of establishing a school of veterinary medicine.

FLORIDA
SPECIAL SESSION

The Florida Legislature, in a special four-day session, called by Governor Reubin Askew, approved a $9 million supplemental appropriation for construction of "Phase II" of the medical school at the University of South Florida at Tampa. The medical school funding was the only higher education related subject considered during the special session.

LOUISIANA

Higher education in Louisiana emerged from the 1973 fiscal session of the Legislature with an increase in operating funds of $13.2 million, 7.3 percent more than allocated for the preceding fiscal year. Compared to actual budget requests by state-operated colleges and universities, the increase is less than 10 percent of what the Legislature was asked to provide. During passage of the general appropriations bill, the Legislature took a controversial step by tacking on a provision requiring the reciprocal out-of-state fees at all state-supported colleges and universities. This means

LOUISIANA

that out-of-state students will be charged the same fee as Louisiana students would be charged in their respective home states. One of the major programs of the administration of Governor Edwin Edwards winning legislative approval was the establishment of a statewide comprehensive system of career education.

TEXAS

Funds for higher education in the two years starting September 1, 1973, are up 30.3 percent over the previous biennium. The increases went mostly for medical, vocational-technical, and expansion of community colleges. In the more traditional areas of four-year institutions and graduate training, the Legislature took a conservative view and generally halted the authorization of additional facilities which had marked the state's higher education system for more than a decade. However, the University of Texas was authorized to establish by 1977 a College of Podiatry somewhere in its system. But lawmakers turned down a proposal for another veterinary school.

FLORIDA

Money was the overriding concern for higher education during the 1973 legislative session, with very few non-fiscal issues capturing much attention.
ducators seemed fairly happy with their allocation of funds as the legislators faced the unusual task of dividing up a $300 million surplus. The Legislature appropriated $10 million for construction of a new college of veterinary medicine at the University of Florida. Universities and community colleges were affected by the so-called "Omnibus Education Bill," which combined 28 separately introduced pieces of education legislation and was approved on the final day of the regular session.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina General Assembly ended a 97-day session generally devoid of higher education issues in the traditional sense. However, the old issue of establishing a four-year medical school at East Carolina University occupied considerable legislative time and effort. The assembly moved closer to a full commitment to expand the present one-year program at ECU. Although the issue is far from settled, observers on both sides feel that the pendulum may be swinging toward ECU, despite intense opposition from the existing medical schools and the state's medical establishment. Aside from maneuvering over the ECU medical school, there was no attempt to undo the higher education restructuring accomplished during a special session in 1971. Legislators generally maintained a hands off policy and individual university administrators stayed on the sidelines. The General Assembly amended 1971 laws to make it easier for new residents of North Carolina to qualify for in-state tuition charges at state-supported universities.

TENNESSEE

Essentially the mood of the legislature this year was to maintain the status quo in higher education and place increased emphasis upon vocational education in the public schools. Governor Winfield Dunn insisted upon sticking to monetary recommendations submitted to him by the Tennessee Higher Educational Commission and used his item veto to cut back or eliminate a variety of minor increases added by the legislature. Creation of a new community college was authorized, raising to ten the number in operation or approved by the legislature. Tennessee's budget for higher education envisions another increase in tuition charge for out-of-state students and an increase in maintenance fees for in-state graduate students. Numerous legislative proposals dealing with higher education were submitted. They were of varying degrees of importance. Some passed, others failed.

ALABAMA

The Alabama Legislature approved the first $1 billion budget for education at all levels in the state's history. The biennial appropriations for higher education jumped from $241.1 million in 1971-73 to $300.7 million for 1973-75. The legislature also approved $8.9 million in conditional appropriations for institutions of higher learning and approved a $179.9 bond issue for new construction, of which $76.2 million went to higher education. The legislature also created one junior college and added three new vocational-technical institutes.

SOUTH CAROLINA

It was a very good year for higher education in South Carolina in many respects. The General Assembly appropriated record amounts for state supported colleges and institutions, opened the door for the establishment of a second state medical school in Columbia at the University of South Carolina, provided funds for aid to students attending private colleges in the state, restored to the Higher Education Commission its eroded powers to approve new programs at colleges and universities operated by the state, and authorized massive amounts for capital purposes through state bond issues, surplus funds and federal revenue sharing money.

SREB LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS - 1973

ALABAMA

Al Fox
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama

ARKANSAS

Richard Allin
Staff Writer
The Arkansas Gazette

FLORIDA and FLORIDA SPECIAL SESSION

David Schultz
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Palm Beach Post

GEORGIA

Jane Leonard
Higher Education Reporter
The Atlanta Journal

KENTUCKY

Richard Wilson
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The Louisville Courier-Journal

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MARYLAND

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Associated Press

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State Capital Wire Service

NORTH CAROLINA

Daniel C. Hoover
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OKLAHOMA

Jim Young
State Capitol Bureau
The Daily Oklahoman

SOUTH CAROLINA

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Greenville News Bureau
Columbia, South Carolina

TENNESSEE

Fred Travis
Nashville Correspondent
The Chattanooga Times

TEXAS

Richard M. Morehead
Chief, Austin Bureau
The Dallas Morning News

VIRGINIA

Charles Cox
Education Writer
The Richmond Times-Dispatch

WEST VIRGINIA

Don Marsh
City Editor
The Charleston Gazette

A L A B A M A

Al Fox
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Oct 18--Alabama, generally ranked near the bottom in most education statistics, has given its educational community the largest financial boost in history. The action of the Alabama Legislature, which resulted in the first $1 billion budget for education at all levels, came after months of concentrated efforts by leaders from the academic profession.

The biennial appropriations for the fiscal years of 1973-75, which began last October 1, were especially gratifying to the Alabama Commission on Higher Education. The appropriations for higher education showed a 40.46 percent increase over the past two-year period and were only 4.42 percent less than ACHE's recommendations. And if conditional appropriations (based on the condition of the state treasury during the next biennium) are paid, the total appropriations for higher education will come within 1.64 percent of ACHE's proposals for the biennium. If the growth of taxes pledged to the Special Education Trust Fund continues at the present rate, sufficient funds are anticipated to be on hand to fund the conditional appropriations.

The appropriations increase of plus 40 percent was more than many education leaders had hoped, since the average increase of 34 of the 50 states which had taken legislative action earlier in the year had been only 26 percent.

The biggest boost to higher education came in the area of medical education where the increase was 49 percent over the past biennium. This included funds to the four year medical colleges at the University of Alabama in Birmingham and the University of South Alabama in Mobile and two year basic medical schools at the University of Alabama campuses in Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

This was accomplished while increasing other phases of education at universities and junior colleges a total of 41 percent. These increases for higher education were possible, while elementary and secondary education enjoyed an even larger percentage increase over past appropriations.

The biennial appropriations for higher education jumped from $214.1 million in 1971-73 to $300.7 million for 1973-75. ACHE had recommended $314.7 million. In addition, the legislature approved $8.9 million in conditional appropriations for institutions of higher learning. And all the increases in the education budgets were possible without the addition of any new taxes.

After lengthy joint budget hearings early this year by the money committees of the two houses which heard proposals from ACHE and the Education Study Commission representing secondary and elementary education, Gov. George C. Wallace appointed a Select Committee to work out differences and fit the proposed appropriations into available revenues. Both educators and legislators were on the seven-member Select Committee. It was the first "unified budget" in the state's history for education.

The appropriations from the Special Education Trust Fund do not include some special projects for education funded by the state's general fund. In addition to the record appropriations for operation and maintenance of Alabama's postsecondary institutions, the legislature, late in the session, approved a $179.9 million bond issue for capital outlay (new construction). Of this, $76.2 million went to higher education and $103.7 million to secondary and elementary schools.

The bond issue proposal brought on far more controversy in education circles than the appropriations measure which passed with a minimum of debate. No proposals for bond issues were made early in the session at any educational level, either by individual schools or ACHE.

But late in the session, a proposal was offered in the legislature to provide a $60 million bond issue for higher education. Secondary and elementary education supporters immediately retaliated with a $120 million proposal. After much legislative jockeying, trimming and even going higher, the $179.9 million issue was agreed upon. Four-year institutions will receive a total of $53.8 million, junior colleges $13.2 million and trade schools and technical institutes a combined total of $9 million.

When the joint bond issue was finally passed, separate proposals which had been introduced later by the University of Alabama in Birmingham, Auburn University and the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa failed to pass the legislature. But these three schools will receive a total of $7.5 million each from the total issue with other institutions receiving lesser amounts.

The legislature created one new junior college--at Phenix City--raising the number to 19 two-year schools, and added three new vocational-technical institutes. ACHE had opposed establishment of the Phenix City school

and proposed that it be operated as a branch of Southern Union Junior College.

The $179.9 million bond issue will be sold over an estimated five to six year period as the funds to redeem the bonds become available and according to the priority needs of the various institutions. The final determination of priority will be made by the governor after consultation with the various institutions.

The initial appropriations budget for education had been projected on a revenue increase of approximately 7.5 percent over the previous biennium for those taxes which are pledged to education. But as the fiscal year neared an end, the increase was estimated at near 13 percent and legislators used a 10.5 percent growth factor on which to base appropriations and the bond issue.

At the end of the fiscal year on September 30, the fifteen state taxes pledged all or in part to the support of public education, provided receipts of $546.4 million gross with a cost of collection and administration of $35.6 million, or a net of $510.8 million for the past fiscal year.

The largest revenue producer for education was the four percent sales tax which provided $261.3 million of the gross and $237.2 million of the net revenue. Other top producers of education funds were the state income tax (all net revenues) $170.5 million; utility tax, $35 million; use tax, $27.7 million; tobacco tax, $17.8 million; beer tax, $6.9 million; insurance premium tax, $5.7 million; and lodgings tax, $5.4 million.

In addition to the appropriations for public education, the legislature continued its policy of providing state funds for the operations of four private institutions, three of them with postsecondary work. The legislature increased the appropriations for Tuskegee Institute from $750,000 annually to $1.1 million a year and continued to appropriate $200,000 annually to Walker Junior College and Marion Military Institute, both of which provide junior college certificates.

The "unified budget" that was worked out for postsecondary education led by the efforts of ACHE found fine cooperation between both presidents and legislative lobbyists from all major institutions. But ACHE had two "built-in lobbyists." They were House Speaker G. Sage Lyons of Mobile and Rep. Sid McDonald of Arab, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the ten-member commission.

The individual institutional appropriations for the biennium range from 7.61 percent below ACHE's recommendations to 3.75 percent above, with most at the 7.61 below figure. The absolute appropriations for the various institutions and the precentage increase are:

Alabama A&M, $7,744,752, up 36.72%; Alabama State, $7,780,540, up 39.68%; Auburn (main campus) $58,578,509, up 35.76%; Auburn at Montgomery, $4,300,899, up 37.39%; Florence, $7,392,722, up 39.17%; Jacksonville, $11,974,838, up 41.04%; Livingston, $3,791,694, up 46.75%; Troy, $8,884,939, up 35.13%; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, $45,723,446, up 38.55%; University of Alabama, Birmingham, $46,505,458, up 58.53%; University of Alabama, Huntsville, $9,787,168, up 36.51%; Montevallo, $6,391,087, up 32.01%; University of South Alabama, $18,326,085, up 47.77%; junior colleges, $36,321,733, up 41.05%; vocational-technical institutes, $27,224,473, up 28.83%.

In addition to the $7.5 million portion of the bond issue allocated to Auburn (main campus) and the University of Alabama campuses in Tuscaloosa and Birmingham, other institutions will receive: Jacksonville, Troy, Livingston, Florence and the University of Alabama, Huntsville, $3,333,000 each; Alabama A&M, $2,667,000; University of South Alabama, $3,667,000; Auburn at Montgomery, $2.5 million; Alabama State, $3,067,000; Montevallo, $2,790,000.

Immediately after the session ended, ACHE announced the retirement of Dr. Clanton W. Williams as executive director and the appointment of Dr. John F. Porter, Jr. to the top post on the commission. Dr. Williams will remain as a consultant to the commission for the next year.

Dr. Porter has his BS and MS degrees in physics from the University of Alabama and his Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University. He joined ACHE after serving as dean of the faculty and dean of the graduate programs and research at the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

S O U T H C A R O L I N A

J. Douglas Mauldin
Greenville News Bureau
Columbia, South Carolina

COLUMBIA, Oct. 11--In many respects, it was a very good year for higher education in South Carolina. The General Assembly appropriated record amounts for state supported colleges and institutions, opened the door for establishment of a second state medical school in Columbia at the University of South Carolina, provided funds for aid to students attending non-public private colleges in the state, restored to the Commission on Higher Education its eroded powers to approve new programs at colleges and universities operated by the state, and authorized massive amounts for capital purposes through state bond issues, surplus funds and federal revenue sharing money.

Perhaps the single most important and far-reaching action of the legislature was in restoring to the Higher Education Commission its authority to approve any new programs at colleges and universities under state control and dependent on the state for their operations. The legislature rectified action it had taken in 1972 which allowed various regional two-year branches of the University of South Carolina and Clemson University--the state's two major undergraduate universities--to expand automatically into three and four year colleges when their enrollment reached certain levels.

With responsible higher education officials and state legislators wary of prospects of uncontrolled growth of such regional colleges at the whim of local officials, the General Assembly closed the door by giving HEC authority to review any new programs and give approval. The catch, however, is that the legislature can still override the decision of the Higher Education Commission. Pertinent language bestowing review and approval authority in the commission was written into the state general appropriations bill.

Equally important in higher education was another vote of confidence given by the legislature to the Higher Education Commission in an act requiring all state supported institutions of higher learning to submit their budgets to the commission for approval. The commission would in turn make its budget presentations to the State Budget and Control Board and the General Assembly on behalf of all the institutions. The aim of the move which came out of a bill sponsored by the House Ways and Means

Committee was to eliminate competition and political maneuvering among state institutions for available state funds. The new act is not expected to end completely such jockeying for funds, but it is seen as a major step toward that goal. The commission is currently refining a formula budgeting plan in an effort to arrive at a common yardstick for appropriating state monies to various schools on an equitable basis.

Institutions may still request hearings before funding committees of the General Assembly under the act. This act contains the language which says that "No new programs shall be undertaken by any State-supported institution of higher learning without the approval of the Commission or the General Assembly."

The General Assembly opened the door for a possible second medical school (the Medical University of South Carolina is located at Charleston now) with a brief proviso of the general appropriations bill which says: "Provided, Further, That The Commission on Higher Education, or its designee, is authorized to apply to the appropriate Federal agencies for Veterans Administration funding for medical education in South Carolina.

This proviso was a compromise between forces in the legislature who opposed and who favored taking steps to obtain federal funding for a proposed second medical school. The Higher Education Commission was scheduled to take action at its August meeting to designate the party or school which will apply for any available federal funds for medical education. The University of South Carolina is expected to be designated and has, in fact, already made efforts in that direction.

The General Assembly itself appropriated $100,000 to establish a post graduate school of medicine and a school of public health at USC in a move toward locating the medical school at the University in connection with a proposed new $30 million VA hospital in Columbia.

The General Assembly accepted a recommendation from a special study committee on medical health education, headed by Dr. Cathcart Smith, a Conway physician who is chairman of the Higher Education Commission.

The legislature appropriated some $126 million to higher education purposes for the 1973-74 fiscal year. This includes $4 million for the tuition grants commission to award to students attending private colleges in South Carolina. Grants go up to $1,500 per year. That figure also includes $19.6 million for the State Board of Comprehensive and Technical Education which operates the state's technical education program and this fall for the first time, a comprehensive four-year college growing out of the Greenville Technical Education Center at Greenville where a two-year parallel program operated for several years by Clemson University is being phased out this fall. Other major

appropriations by school are $33.5 million to USC, $17.8 million to Clemson University and $25.7 million to Medical University of South Carolina.

Provision was also made for USC's Coastal Carolina branch at Conway to get $1.8 million in a separate category as that institution moves toward its local goal of becoming a full four-year college, despite some misgivings of some legislators and higher education officials.

The legislature also authorized some $52 million in capital improvements to be funded from bonds, federal revenue sharing and surplus tax funds. Major projects approved were $8.4 million for an auditorium complex at USC, $6 million for a continuing education center at Clemson University, both out of revenue sharing, and $13.4 million for education facilities at the Medical University. MUSC was also ticketed for some $4 million for a family practice program.

Other capital improvement allocations were $300,000 for S.C. State College, $3 million for Francis Marion College, $6.1 million for College of Charleston, $2.7 million for Lander College, $3.4 million for manpower and technical training facilities, $400,000 for Winthrop College and $633,044 for The Citadel.

The majority of the capital improvements will come out of surplus and bonds, the latter category restricted by a ceiling of $35 million per year on all bond issues authorized by the legislature.

The General Assembly approved a resolution in June asking the Higher Education Commission to approve establishment of a wood utilizing curriculum at Clemson University leading to a degree of bachelor of science in wood utilization. The commission approved the new program immediately.

Report Number One

W E S T V I R G I N I A

Don Marsh
City Editor
The Charleston Gazette

CHARLESTON, May 12--An effort to consolidate two state colleges was unsuccessful during the 61st session of the West Virginia Legislature. Animosity created by the struggle was partially responsible for failure of most bills affecting higher education.

Merger of Concord and Bluefield state colleges was proposed by the West Virginia Board of Regents. The idea met intense opposition from supporters of Concord and the bill died in the Senate Education Committee.

At one point, a senator who supported Concord's position introduced a bill that would have removed from the Board the power to appoint presidents of state colleges and universities and would have given institutions the authority to submit individual budget requests directly to the legislature. The bill, called "repressive" by Dr. Prince Woodard, the Board's chancellor, died in committee.

Other fallout from the disagreement was the dismissal of Joseph Marsh as president of Concord and the passage of a resolution by Concord's student government board of directors calling for Dr. Woodard's resignation.

Sen. Robert Nelson, D-Cabell, chairman of the Senate Education Committee, described the Concord-Bluefield merger as "the overriding educational issue" in the session. He said spillover of emotions and hostilities engendered by it "undoubtedly affected some of the other higher education bills". Nelson said he thought the legislature's most substantial accomplishment was increasing appropriations for the state's higher educational system from $66.8 million in fiscal 72-73 to $72 million in fiscal 73-74.

Nelson said total appropriations eight years ago was about $32 million. "When you consider that we appropriated about $254 million for both secondary and higher education, you can see that schools are getting a lot of support from the legislature. Based on ability to pay, I understand that West Virginia ranks among the top five states in the nation."

Dr. Woodard agreed that the legislature acted responsibly when considering the Board's budget. He added, however, that he was disappointed that the Board's original request of $73.3 million was reduced by $1.3 million. Dr. Woodard said that one result would be that proposed pay increases for faculty

and non-teaching personnel would have to be reduced. West Virginia's average faculty salary, now $11,588, is 45th in the nation.

Dr. Woodard, who praised individual legislators, particularly members of committees, for "a perceptive and genuine interest in higher education," said that next to failure of the merger, he was most disappointed by the legislature's killing a bill that would have allowed the board to contract with private colleges and agencies for programs, services and facilities. "The bill would have given us a great deal more flexibility than we have," he said.

Dr. Woodard said he did not know why the bill was rejected. Sen. Nelson, who in the past has criticized Woodard, said he understood the reason was a Senate amendment designed to stop one state college from employing faculty or administrators from another state college on a part-time or consulting basis. "Sen. William Moreland sponsored the amendment," Nelson said. "Dr. Woodard told the House (of Delegates) that he would rather have no bill than the one he asked for with the amendment added. It failed for that reason." Moreland is a Monongalia County Democrat.

At the end of a 60-day session, marked by frequent clashes between the Democratic controlled legislature and Republican Gov. Arch A. Moore, Jr., only four relatively minor measures were enacted:

--A bill allowing student fees to be used to employ a lawyer for programs and activities approved by the Board of Regents or by the presidents of institutions where the services are to be performed. The lawyer could not serve in criminal cases. The supposition is that the essential part of the lawyer's service will involve supplying legal information and counseling.

--A bill permitting the employment of students as security guards. Dr. Woodard said he was happy the bill was passed because it was recommended by the Board's student advisory council.

--A bill giving title to the defunct West Virginia Home for the Colored Aged and Infirm to the Board. The property is being used by Marshall University but its ownership has been unsettled. Dr. Woodard said the plan is to sell excess acreage and to use the money for capital improvements at Marshall.

--A bill permitting tuition assistance for students in optometry who are attending out-of-state institutions.

There was one bill that did not become involved in the dispute between the Board and the legislature. It would have allowed the state to pay $500 a year to freshmen and sophomores and $700 a year to juniors and seniors who are West Virginia residents enrolled in private colleges in the state. The estimated annual cost was $2 million.

The tuition plan was proposed by Gov. Moore and supported by John D. Rockefeller IV, his Democratic opponent in the 1972 gubernatorial election. Rockefeller is now president of West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon. The bill was killed in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Opponents successfully argued that the state is stretching its resources to finance public school and that space is available in them to absorb the private college enrollment.

John Amos, a member of the Board, told legislators that space existed. "We're overbuilt in West Virginia...When you look at the waste in schools for which people up and down the hollows are paying for, it makes you sick." He also said the Board was created to govern higher education and that to do so it had to make decisions that were not always popular.

Other regents spoke in a similar vein at a meeting in which they gave Dr. Woodard a vote of confidence. Former Gov. Okey Patterson said Concord alumni had unleashed "a propaganda machine to try and kill the legislation" and that most of the criticism had been "heaped on the chancellor." The Board adopted a resolution in which it expressed its"...Complete confidence in the manner in which its chancellor has publicly presented the Board's plan for development of opportunity for higher education in West Virginia, including the proposed merger."

Events leading to the merger began last year when the Board devised a coordinate college arrangement between the two schools. Both are located in Mercer County, about 20 miles apart. Under the coordinate concept, the two would have remained separate institutions but would have shared many resources. Dr. Woodard told legislators that the concept failed because Concord did not cooperate. Amos, the board member, put it more bluntly: "We got cooperation out of Bluefield but nothing out of Marsh and his team."

Amos said both institutions were losing enrollment and that there were not enough students in either to make it "an up and coming college." Both institutitions have enrollments of less than 2,000.

In his turn, Marsh said: "I'm a little burned up. I've been accused and unjustly so." Marsh said he had cooperated in the coordinated arrangement. His big objection, he said, was that the Board had decided on the merger without proper consultation. He also rejected implications that racial prejudice was implicit in Concord's resistance. Bluefield State was an all-black school before segregation was outlawed by the Supreme Court. Its present enrollment is about 80 percent white.

Ultimately, the merger bill was tabled. After the session, Marsh was fired as Concord's president. He was offered a job with the Board's staff but has not indicated whether he will accept.

Dr. Wendell Hardway, president of Bluefield, was named president of Fairmont State College, a larger school. Dr. Clyde Campbell, former assistant dean at West Liberty State College, was appointed president of both Bluefield and Concord.

Some legislators were angry. Sen. J. C. Dillon, D-Summers, one of the Board's most vocal critics, said he regarded the action as a backdoor move to accomplish the merger. Dillon said the Board "is digging its own grave, creating resentment and the full impact has yet to come."

Dr. Woodard denied the charge. "All that it means is that there is one president instead of two." Dr. Woodard said that some savings could be effected by coordinating activities through the president's office but he said consolitation was the only long range solution. At the time the merger was announced, the Board said it would mean an annual saving in excess of $400,000.

In another matter involving money, spokesmen for the West Virginia University Medical Center said many of its programs would have to be cut because Gov. Moore had reduced the legislature's general revenue appropriation to the center by $2.1 million. The center requested $5.9 million for the fiscal year. The governor reduced the request to $3.8 million in the budget he submitted to the legislature. The full amount was restored by the legislature but, using his power of line item veto, the governor reduced the appropriation to the amount he had recommended originally.

Spokesmen for the center said they were reviewing programs to determine the impact of the reduction. They said the reduction could mean closing about 48 beds in the university hospital. The university's medical center has a total budget of $24.6 million. Most of it comes from a dedicated tax on soft drinks, income from the center's operation, gifts and federal grants. However, in recent years the center has asked for tax money which its spokesmen said is necessary if the center is to function at maximum efficiency.

A R K A N S A S

Richard Allin
Staff Writer
The Arkansas Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, May 10--A surplus of about $100 million which accumulated in the state treasury between sessions of the Arkansas General Assembly has made it possible for institutions of higher education to begin programs of "catching up" and to implement other programs of improving and spreading higher learning in Arkansas.

A total of $2 million is now being pumped into the libraries of the University of Arkansas, Arkansas State University at Jonesboro, and the state colleges, to bring them up to national standards. Another million dollars in "catching up" funds is being put into new instructional equipment. These funds are over and above regular state funds appropriated for operations and capital improvements.

The "catching-up" funds were allocated on a basis of local need by the state Board of Higher Education, meaning that distribution was not on a strictly pro rata basis according to size and enrollment of the institution.

The 1973 session of the Arkansas General Assembly, now in recess, enjoyed a serene relationship with the universities and colleges during the session. Only one major policy change was made.

The state institutions of higher education are now composed of four branches of the University of Arkansas--the original campus at Fayetteville, the former state colleges at Monticello and Pine Bluff, and the formerly private Little Rock University.

The one major policy change--really an amendment to an existing policy--was passage of the Community College Act which seems to assure the spread of two-year comprehensive community colleges in Arkansas. A previous session of the legislature had created an act to authorize establishment of community colleges, but with state and communities splitting the cost half and half. The Community College Act of 1973, just passed, raises state contributions to a full 100 percent (exclusive of student contributions and federal funds.)

Two community colleges, at Helena and Fort Smith, are already in operation. More than half a dozen other areas in the state have formed steering committees designed to seek state approval for additional community colleges. Under the Arkansas community college system, areas in the state may form districts to conform with need. One or more counties, for example, may form a district, or a part of a county may organize a district if the need is sufficient.

Initiation of a community college project is done locally. A representative steering committee is formed to determine the feasibility of founding and maintaining a college in a particular area. Surveys are made of high schools to determine enrollment figures. Local industries are interviewed to determine the type and number of people employed, and educational needs related to them.

The state Board of Higher Ecuation makes the final decision as to feasibility. If it is positive, an election is held to establish the community college district, and to set the tax millages. Areas in Arkansas now being examined for feasibility include the counties of Benton, Boone, Baxter, Garland, St. Francis, Crittenden, northern Mississippi County, and fragments of several counties in the Stuttgart area.

Using money from the state surplus, the Department of Higher Education will also begin attacking certain problems in colleges by forming advisory committees to determine and make recommendations concerning shortcomings in such disciplines as engineering and teacher education.

Special money was also made available by the legislature to establish a developmental program at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff (formerly all-black Arkansas A.M. & N.) to provide needed remedial services.

The total enrollment of both public and private colleges in Arkansas is 51,266. This includes 39,384 in the four-year state owned institutions; 3,519 in community colleges; and 8,363 in private colleges.

During the next two years the Board of Higher Education will devote time to implementing the findings of its "Role and Scope" study made in the Fall of 1972.

When the functions of the Board of Higher Education were defined by Act 287 of 1971, among duties assigned was a continual inventory and review of existing college programs in order to assure an orderly and effective development and expansion of the role and scope of each institution in a comprehensive statewide program related to demonstrated needs of Arkansas. Each institution of higher learning was ordered to cooperate in the study.

In introducing the general elements of its recommendations for the higher education program in Arkansas, the Board of Higher Education declared: "In considering total state needs for higher educational services, data... point clearly to the need for increasing the general educational level of the state population. The somewhat below-average number of school years completed by people 25 years of age and over in Arkansas, and the generally high number of families with annual incomes at very low levels suggest that the most pressing need is for baccalaureate and sub-baccalaureate programs for the mass of residents in order to produce a major impact on the general educational level of the state population.

"Instruction at the graduate level and in selected professional and technical areas is also important in order to provide the state with an adequate pool of trained professional and technical manpower. Such instruction should be provided on a more limited scale, however, and should not be at the expense of lower levels. To provide well-developed graduate and professional schools at the expense of baccalaureate and sub-baccalaureate programs ignores our most basic need and potentially produces a state population overdeveloped in professional and technical areas and under-developed in general knowledge."

The Board then made the following recommendations:

I. Advanced Graduate Level Institutions

A. A comprehensive university primarily of a residential nature with offerings at the undergraduate, masters and doctoral levels and a number of professional schools. Emphasis will be placed on graduate and professional study and research.

B. An urban-oriented institution located in the major population center of the state, Little Rock, offering work at both the undergraduate and graduate levels.

C. A residential university with broad undergraduate and selected graduate programs.

II. Masters Level Institutions

A. A core of institutions with emphasis on undergraduate degree programs and limited masters degree programs.

III. Baccalaureate Level Institutions

A. A core of institutions emphasizing quality undergraduate degree programs.

IV. Two-Year Level Institutions

A. A statewide system of public comprehensive community colleges covering vocational, technical, continuing education, and college transfer programs of two years or less duration available preferably within daily commuting distance of all citizens of the state.

M A R Y L A N D

Tom C. Stuckey
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Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, May 9--The University of Maryland successfully warded off an attack on its fiscal autonomy, another four-year college was added to the state's higher educational system and funding for higher education advanced modestly. These were the educational highlights of the Maryland General Assembly's 1973 session--a session devoid of any sweeping new legislative programs in the field of higher education.

While the fight over the University of Maryland's autonomy produced most of the rhetoric, the most significant educational attainment of the 90-day session was probably the state takeover of the University of Baltimore, a private, four-year college with about 2,000 full-time graduate and undergraduate students and about 3,000 part-time students at both levels. The college, founded in 1925 and second only to Johns Hopkins University in size among Maryland's private colleges, has been experiencing increasingly severe financial problems as it expanded its program in recent years, and college officials went to the state this year for help in staying alive.

A bill was introduced early in the session to provide the institution with a unique quasi-public standing. The state would have helped fund the educational programs at a level of about $3.6 million a year and shared control of the institution through appointment of some of the college trustees by the governor. But quietly, with little public discussion and no public outcry, the bill was amended to make the University of Baltimore a full-fledged state college, the seventh to be brought under the control of the State Board of Trustees of State Colleges. The state board will begin overseeing the college July 1, 1973. The institution will not, however, start receiving state aid until January 1, 1975. At that time the state contribution for the partial year will be about $2 million. By fiscal 1976, the first full year of state funding, the state contribution is expected to be between $5 million and $5.5 million.

In contrast to the deliberative consideration given the University of Baltimore bill, the University of Maryland autonomy measure was hotly debated in the news media, before a house committee and on the floor of the House of Delegates before it was sent to a quiet death in the Senate.

The bill grew out of legislative pique over the purchase last year of a $141,000 home for Dr. Charles E. Bishop, chancellor of the University's main campus at College Park, and an exchange of land between the university and the Potomac Electric Power Company. Because of its fiscal autonomy, the university did not have to go to the legislature for approval, although it did have to

seek concurrence from the state Board of Public Works, Maryland's top administrative board. The board approved the university proposals after requiring that the land deal with the utility be renegotiated to provide an additional $200,000 for the state. While the transactions involved only a tiny percentage of the university's $150 million budget, they aroused the ire of many legislators who thought $141,000 was too much to pay for a home for the chancellor. The incident also provided a rallying point for members of the General Assembly who had for some time been unhappy with what they considered to be the cavalier attitude of top university officials toward the legislature.

The bill, as introduced by House Speaker Thomas H. Lowe, dealt only with the broad fiscal autonomy given the university 20 years ago. Under the law, university officials are freed of most budgetary restraints. Once the state budget is approved, they can spend money largely as they wish, shifting funds freely among the university's departments and programs. Lowe's bill would have placed the institution under normal budgetary procedures, a change which would have required, in most cases, that the money be spent only for purposes for which it was appropriated by the General Assembly. While the bill was in committee, it was also amended to bring the institution's non-professional employes under the state merit system and to establish a statutory faculty tenure system. It did not deal in any way with academic matters or with selection of professional employes, and Lowe disclaimed any intention of interfering with the university's academic freedom. But Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, appearing at a house committee hearing, expressed his concern over the speaker's bill in these words: "No one can say what the effects will be on the academic freedom in the university by this measure. I think there will be effects, and I don't think they will be good, but I can't prove that."

Despite an intensive lobbying effort by the university, the bill was reported favorably out of committee and, after failing to win approval the first time it came up for a house vote, was reconsidered and passed on a 75 to 50 roll call. The bill then went to the Senate, where it died in committee without ever even coming up for a vote. No other Maryland college has the fiscal autonomy enjoyed by the University of Maryland.

Another bill dealing with the University of Maryland which attracted considerable attention was quickly dropped after word was passed that it would hamper efforts to recruit out-of-state athletes. The bill would have required the university to give in-state students priority over out-of-staters for the 8,000 dormitory beds at the main campus in College Park. Athletic Director James Kehoe said this would eliminate dormitory space reserved for students from other states attending Maryland on athletic scholarships.

Legislative scholarships came in for some attention, but there was no effort as there had been in recent years to abolish the scholarships or to revise the system of awarding them. Two bills were passed to allow scholarships awarded by members of the House of Delegates to be given to part-time students and to students enrolled in two-year certificate programs. Previously they were limited to full-time students enrolled in degree programs. The number of scholarships available to persons studying to become teachers of the deaf was increased from 10 to 30 and will for the first time be available also to

students learning to teach persons with impaired hearing. The General Assembly voted to set up a new scholarship program to try to attract doctors and dentists to areas where more medical personnel are needed. The scholarships--up to $1,500 a year for tuition and fees--would go to persons who would agree to work for at least four years in "an area of need" established by the state Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. One fourth of the scholarship grant would be forgiven for each year spent in a designated area of need. Also approved was a bill to divert some funds received from motorists who pay a premium fee for special license tags into an existing professional scholarship fund. Grants in this program are available to students in dental, medical, legal, nursing and pharmaceutical programs.

Little was done for or to community colleges during the 1973 session. One bill was enacted to increase membership on the State Board for Community Colleges from seven to eight, with the requirement that the new member be a student at a community college in Maryland. Another measure makes minor changes in budgeting procedures for the two-year colleges.

Two bills were enacted which affect all state employes, but which are of special interest to higher education. One provides about a 10 percent boost in state retirement benefits, reduces the minimum retirement age and provides for five-year vesting in the state retirement system. The other requires the attorney general to provide legal defense for any state employe named in a court suit arising out of the performance of his duties. Professional employes at state institutions of higher education are considered state employes for purposes of both of these bills.

Gov. Marvin Mandel, striving to maintain a balanced budget without any major tax increase, largely held the line on spending for higher education in his fiscal 1974 budget as he did in other areas.

General fund appropriations for the University of Maryland increased from $94,068,567 in fiscal 1973 to $97,115,574 for fiscal 1974. The increase was actually larger than it appears, however, because the 1973 figure included $3,093,108 for the State Board of Agriculture, then a part of the university. Agricultural functions have now been moved to the Department of Agricluture and funding likewise was taken out of the university budget. Funding from all sources, including federal aid and student fees, increased from $143,261,475 to $151,625,960. Fees, which are set by the regents and not by the legislature, will be increased from $500 to $560 for full-time resident students and from $1,300 to $1,500 for full-time nonresident students.

There was only a small increase--from $35,545,066 to $36,314,580--in general fund appropriations for the six state colleges, but funding was held down by the governor because of an anticipated sharp increase in money received from student fees. With the state's tuition waiver program for prospective teachers now abolished and with all students now paying full tuition, special fund revenues are expected to jump from $15,646,932 to $20,395,231 next year. Total funding for the state colleges, including federal aid, increased from $56,051,251 to $65,940,684.

Funds for St. Mary's College, which operates outside the state college system, were increased from $1,968,405 to $2,077,886 for fiscal 1974.

State appropriations to community colleges are based on a percentage, with the state paying 50 percent of the total cost of running the institutions. The 1974 budget contains $30,696,739 for two-year colleges, compared with $26,605,180 in fiscal 1973.

Major items in the capital budget for the University of Maryland include $2,747,000, addition to the Industrial Education Building at the College Park Campus; $3,493,000, renovation of University Hospital in Baltimore; $17,841,400, construction of a School of Medicine teaching facility in Baltimore; $1,000,000, purchase of additional land in Baltimore for the professional schools.

Major capital projects for the state college include: $2,626,300, state college dormitory fund; $4,020,000, addition to library at Coppin State College; $5,995,700, construction of an office-classroom building at Coppin State College; $5,010,000, construction of a physical education building at Salisbury State College; $6,800,000, construction of a physical education building, Towson State College.

The Maryland legislature voted to include graduate degrees in a program of aid to Maryland's private colleges and universities operating on a formula devised in 1971. The formula provided for a state grant of $500 per baccalaureate degree granted the previous June and $200 per associate degree.

M I S S I S S I P P I

James Saggus
Reporter
State Capital Wire Service

JACKSON, April 2--The Mississippi Legislature approved increased financial support for higher education and authorized establishment of a dental school before ending its 1973 regular session this month.

Legislators found their biggest problem was how to spend some $150 million in surplus and revenue-sharing funds available above the $450 million needed for the general fund budget presented for their approval.

The state college board--formally the Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning--received $56,954,295 in its regular appropriation for the three universities and five colleges under its control to fund operations for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In addition, higher education projects were included in a $103 million capital improvements program funded from both surplus and revenue-sharing monies.

When the dental school bill was brought up in the House, a bill authorizing establishment of a veterinary medicine school at Mississippi State University also was passed. The House approved the veterinary medicine school 95-11, but the Senate Universities and Colleges Committee refused to go along with the idea. The committee revised the bill so that it merely authorized a study to determine the feasibility of a veterinary medicine school, and in that form it passed the Senate. The House finally accepted the revision to keep the proposal alive.

The dental school bill won easy approval in both the House and Senate. Rep. Horace Harned of Starkville, the House Universities and Colleges Committee chairman, said the dental school was needed because the state now had to send dental students to out-of-state schools and pay $2,750 per student each year for space in the schools of other states. The student, he said, pays normal tuition charges, but not the out-of-state fee. Others argued a dental school was needed to provide an adequate number of dentists for areas which don't have them now.

The House adopted an amendment requiring the city of Jackson and Hinds County, in which Jackson is located, to put up $1,250,000 each toward the $7,500,000 facility before it can be built. Jackson has pledged to put up that much in revenue-sharing money if the county provides its share. The county will submit the matter to the voters, since a tax increase will be needed to provide the money.

The college board appropriation included $52,825,258 for general support, compared to $47.3 million this fiscal year. The total appropriation included $2,325,000 for library improvements and lesser amounts for research and other specified purposes.

The capital improvements bill provided $41.7 million from state surplus funds and $61.8 million from federal revenue-sharing funds.

Of the state funds, $21 million was set aside for projects designated for pre-planning, $8 million for higher education projects authorized last year for funding through bond issue proceeds, $2.5 million for construction at the 16 public junior colleges, and $500,000 for drainage system improvements at Mississippi Valley State College.

Of the revenue-sharing funds, $24 million was set aside for projects designated for pre-planning, $10 million for construction at the junior colleges, and specified amounts for work at the colleges and universities. Mississippi State University will get $1.5 million for completing its multi-purpose building previously authorized and $250,000 for parking areas at the facility; the University of Mississippi $537,000 for acquiring a cultural center; the University of Southern Mississippi $250,000 for land purchases and $2,867,880 for completing the renovation and enlargement of its stadium; Alcorn A&M $125,000 for gymnatorium improvements and $385,000 for water system improvements; Delta State $146,000 for land purchases; Jackson State $150,000 to complete its administration building; Mississippi State College for Women $1,450,000 for completing an assembly-physical education building, $688,000 for renovating Martin Hall and $125,000 for home economics equipment; MVSC $40,000 for dormitory equipment; and University Medical Center $3.5 million for completing a new wing.

The projects listed for pre-construction planning included an administration building at Alcorn A&M; an education building, a science building addition and a physical education building at Delta State; a science building and dining hall at Jackson State; a speech and communications center at MSCW; the renovation of the old library and the assembly buildings and recreational facility construction at MVSC; an electrical engineering building, a bookstore and related facilities and street work at Mississippi State; a physical science facility and law school building at the University of Mississippi; a library addition and an academic facility for communications, speech and hearing sciences at Southern Mississippi; and a dental school at University Medical Center. Specific amounts were not listed for these projects and future legislatures will determine the construction priorities.

Besides approving the operating money for higher education and funds for construction or study of capital projects, the legislature approved $12.8 million to help the public junior colleges operated by the various counties or groups of counties through the state Department of Education.

It also provided $6.1 million in state money for the University of Mississippi Teaching Hospital and $5.1 million for the University of Mississippi medical school that is part of the same complex. It gave $675,000 for the school of nursing at the Medical Center and $625,246 for that at the University of Southern Mississippi.

There were short-lived efforts to establish a law school at the University of Southern Mississippi and to set up a branch of the University of Mississippi law school at Jackson. The USM project attracted little attention but the Ole Miss branch proposal drew a reprimand from Sen. Bill Burgin of Columbus, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Burgin said the college board did not propose the branch until four days before the appropriation bill was due to come up on the Senate floor. "There won't be any appropriation for that in this session, I can assure you," Burgin said. "It was ridiculous to assume that the legislature would approve any plan they thought of only four days ago."

The college board also drew a slap from Sens. Sam Wright of Clinton and Jim Noblin of Jackson for trying to cut the amount of money to be allocated to Jackson State next year. The senators said the board had cut the Jackson State amount by varying from the formula for predicting the enrollments at the eight institutions. And, they said, the board then tried to pressure Jackson State officials into asking the senators to let matters rest. The legislature wrote the formula for predicting enrollments into the appropriation bill as a result.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill to designate Delta State, MSCW and Jackson State as universities, even though the college board recommended a delay to permit time for a study on the impact such a move might have on the institutions and higher education. "The name change alone is only a part of the results of the proposed legislative actions," board executive secretary E. E. Thrash advised legislators. "The heart of the whole issue is the question of what is the mission and the responsibilities of the individual institutions . . . An institution identified as a university is generally expected to assure significant graduate studies, organized research and public service programs."

The board and the legislature have both expressed concern in years past about duplicate graduate programs at the various institutions. A few days after Thrash made his appeal, the Senate approved the bill involving the three schools. Efforts were made during debate to revise the bill to provide for a universities system of coordinated higher education, under a council composed of institution presidents. This was rejected on a 25-18 vote. Noblin pushed the universities system proposal as a way of preventing duplication caused by competition among the institutions.

"We all know it exists," he said, "but when we get down here we behave like freshmen who are going to be initiated into some fraternity. We've got to grow up."

Amendments were offered during consideration of the bill to include the other two colleges among those to be promoted to university status. However, these were defeated when sponsors of the bill argued that Alcorn A&M and MVSC, the two left out, did not have any graduate programs as the other three did.

A bill to make all five of the institutions universities died on the House calendar when it did not receive consideration by the deadline for passing House bills. The Senate-passed measure never did come out of the Universities and Colleges Committee in the House.

During the session, bills were introduced in both chambers to provide tuition equalization grants for students in private colleges in the state, to bring the students' costs down to the level of charges at a state college. However, these bills died in committee. The legislature did give its approval to a bill continuing the college scholarship program for children of men who were prisoners of war or missing in Southeast Asia, even though hostilities have ended and prisoners have been exchanged.

Efforts to add student members to the state college board had attracted attention in previous sessions, but the proposals this year caused no stir. The bills proposed only non-voting members, because the makeup of the board could not be changed without a constitutional amendment. The bills died in committee.

G E O R G I A

Jane Leonard
Higher Education Reporter
The Atlanta Journal

ATLANTA, March 18--The Georgia General Assembly was generous to the faculty members of the state's 30 public colleges. Students, however, were not treated as well.

In addition to a 5 percent raise to be given on a merit basis, the legislature approved the reduction in the vesting period for retirement benefits for faculty members from 20 to 10 years and for disability and death benefits from 15 to 10 years.

Appropriated was $10,205,000 for the salary increase and $650,000 for the fringe benefits. Another $2.7 million was allocated for an improvement in the group insurance of faculty members..

The funding was "a significant step forward for our employes," said Henry G. Neal, executive secretary of the Board of Regents, which oversees the university system.

The need for improved benefits grew out of a comprehensive study by faculty members from eight colleges and universities. They reported to the regents that when compared nationally, the university system benefits "are something less than competitive. Clearly, if leadership professional personnel are to be retained in the system and new personnel of the same type recruited, its competitive position must be improved." The benefits, especially five-year vesting rights, were backed by the Faculty Legislative Service, a newly created organization of faculty members from throughout the system and started by a sociology professor at the University of Georgia.

Although kind to faculty members, the legislators refused to appropriate $10 million Governor Jimmy Carter requested for financial aid to college students. Of that sum, the lawmakers cut $5.8 million in grant money to students.

House Appropriations Committee Chairman James (Sloppy) Floyd said he would approve a program of loans to students but not direct grants. "I'm opposed to this give-a-way program," he commented. The grants would have gone to undergraduates on the basis of need and limited to not more than $450 or 25 percent of the need, whichever was less. Half of the $5.8 million would have been used for grants to vocational students.

A special committee, established by the governor last year to study financial aid, found a need of $40.2 million and suggested the creation of a network of offices throughout the state to advise students and publicize available funds. The legislators, fearful of creating another public agency, turned down the suggestion. "A lot of able-bodied students will go begging this fall," said Dr. Larry Gess, Carter's specialist in education.

The legislators funded $4.2 million of Governor Carter's $10 million request which provides $400 tuition grants for juniors in private colleges and universities in the state. The grant program began last year with funds for freshmen and sophomores.

A bill providing tuition for Vietnam veterans was defeated. The measure, which also grew out of a study committee established by Governor Carter to look into veterans' problems, provided funds up to $150 per quarter to each veteran. Even if the request were not funded this year, the passage of the bill would have allowed supplemental appropriations to be allocated next year. However, the bill was left in the House University System Committee for a year of study. The free tuition would have cost the state $15 million over five years.

Sponsored by a senator and a representative who are Vietnam veterans the bill met some of the needs veterans voiced in two days of hearings before the governor's committee concerning problems of returning home and rejoining society. The veterans charged that they had difficulty in financing their education and the bill would have brought educational benefits of Vietnam veterans up to the level received by veterans of World War II.

Despite an increase of enrollment at the state schools this winter of only 3 percent over last winter, the Board of Regents asked for $264,371,000 and got $251,618,041. Last year the board received $200,346,877.

A breakdown of the appropriations shows resident instruction (the operating budget for the institutions) receiving $159,875,000, an increase of about $20.75 million over last year when a 7.5 percent salary increase was given to all university system personnel.

The engineering experiment station at Georgia Institute of Technology got $1,894,000, up $71,000 from last year; the engineering extension division of Georgia Institute of Technology got $272,000, up $20,000 from last year.

The appropriations included $8,484,000 (up 490,000) for the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital at the Medical College of Georgia; $7,528,000 (up $1,768,000) for the agricultural experiment stations of the University of Georgia; $255,000 (up $80,000) for the university system's Marine Resources Extension Program.

The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography got an increase of $61,000 to $488,000; the operating budget for the regents central office got an increase of $459,000 to $2,289,000; the Regents' Scholarships appropriation was the same as last year, $200,000; medical scholarships received an increase of $41,750 to $336,000.

There was $400,000 in the budget for start-up expenses for new junior colleges. Two new junior colleges are scheduled to be opened around the state. The same amount was appropriated last year when six new junior colleges were planned.

A $1 million increase was appropriated for authority lease rentals over last year's sum of $20,160,377. Funds for non-authority capital outlay received $11,765,000 as contrasted with $2,250,000 received last year. During the coming year, between $11 and $12 million will be spent on construction and one-shot tax money will be used instead of bonding funds.

The lawmakers also authorized the Regents to pay $20,000 to the Southern Regional Education Board for 10 Georgia students to attend the Southern College of Optometry.

Five million dollars was appropriated as "seed money" for a medical school at Mercer University, a private institution. The school will be financed by federal funds and will be one of about a dozen set up by the federal government throughout the country.

In other action, the legislators passed a bill exempting the computers of the university system from Carter's reorganization of state government approved last year. Originally left out of the reorganization legislation, the university system's computers were added during the last minutes of the 1972 session. Since that time, presidents of the largest colleges and universities and heads of computer services and departments on campuses have protested this action. They thought it would place research and confidential information on the network of computers and data processing machines that will span the state under the new Department of Administrative Services.

A bill was also passed allowing students in the last two quarters or the last semester of legal study at accredited law schools to take the Georgia Bar Examination. They will not be able, however, to practice law until after three years of law school. About 30 law students told a House committee that they were burdened financially by being forced to take the bar after graduation and that the wait caused trouble in obtaining jobs.

On the other hand, the legislators defeated a bill allowing law students to be exempt from taking the examination if they were enrolled in the three accredited law schools--University of Georgia, Emory University, and Mercer University. Representatives of students at the several non-accredited evening law schools in Atlanta said the law would discriminate against those who could not afford to attend law school full-time.

A move to allow the sale of alcoholic beverages on campuses was also defeated. Pushed by students at Georgia Tech, near downtown Atlanta, the bill would have authorized food service establishments on campuses to sell the drinks for consumption on campuses if the local city or county permits the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Several bills concerning elementary and secondary education will also affect higher education, especially those creating new jobs for teachers. The number of state-alloted high school vocational teachers was increased by one-third and a limited state-wide kindergarten program was established for emotionally and physically handicapped five-year olds.

A bill passed establishing tenure for public school teachers after three consecutive years in a local system and creating a procedure for due process in dismissal decisions. However, a bill making the state board of education and the local boards accountable for educational progress was passed by the House, but defeated in a Senate committee.

V I R G I N I A

Charles Cox
Education Writer
Richmond Times-Dispatch

RICHMOND, March 16--Private college scholarships from public money, the big higher education issue before the General Assembly in 1973 as a year ago, was again voted for by Virginia lawmakers. The 1972 try to help the colleges and their students could not pass state constitutional muster. Now the lawmakers have put together two separate "loan" programs, hoping one or both survive new court tests.

The first off-year assembly session called by the 1971 constitution unhesitatingly tapped the new bond-borrowing authority included in that constitution. The legislature approved issuance of $104 million worth of "full faith and credit of the Commonwealth" bonds to build revenue-producing projects (such as dormitories) for 12 institutions of higher learning. Modernization of hospital facilities at Virginia Commonwealth University's Medical College of Virginia will eat up $82.5 million of the $104 million total. The state's credit rating is better than that of VCU or some other institution. Taxpayers therefore pay out less interest if the state rather than the colleges back the bonds.

The "short" session ending February 25 held to the trend of General Assembly sessions of the last decade. The lawmakers increased minutely the power of the State Council of Higher Education, notably in the field of adult education; and, probably, scholarships. If the new scholarship loan programs are ruled constitutional, providing tuition assistance for public as well as private college students, these programs will be centrally administered by the state council. Until now, the relatively small amounts of state scholarship money voted by the legislature has been included in institutional budgets to be awarded as administrators saw fit.

Short session lawmakers, nerves on edge because of court challenges in Virginia and elsewhere to tuition charged nonresident college students, also tried to tighten college residency requirements. They beat back attempts to open meetings of state college governing boards to public and press. Overwhelmingly, they refused to require the State Board for Community Colleges to restore the tenure that the Board killed off for its teachers last September. And the legislature set up a commission to study the need, if any, of establishing a school of veterinary medicine in Virginia.

The short session, in Richmond, 45 days instead of the 30 anticipated by the new constitution, considered 1,455 bills and other measures. It passed 687, including more than 100 directly or indirectly touching higher education. An off-year session is one coming between biennial budget-making years. Still, one of the 687 passed measures was a $167 million supplemental budget, including $73 million in general funds, and $94 million in special funds, to dispose of newly available federal revenue sharing money and tide the Commonwealth over until 1974-76 budget making begins in January.

The State Council of Higher Education figures that higher education got $4.2 million out of the supplemental budget; $1.9 million from the general fund; $2.2 million from special fund money.

From special funds, all to be used for capital planning and building, the still-expanding community college system (23 colleges, 30 campuses, 42,000 head-count students in the fall) got about $500,000. Divided among the 15 senior colleges and universities for minor construction items, renovations and repairs was the remaining $1.7 million. This $2.2 million in special funds for capital works is not, of course, to be confused with those other capital projects, totaling $104 million, being financed with the newly-authorized self-liquidating revenue bonds. The 1972-74 budget includes $68 million for capital outlay.

Returning to general fund spending from the nearly $1.9 million available, the 15 senior colleges (90,000 head-count students last September) share a bit more than $1 million. Obviously this is budget tinkering, to correct mistakes, to alleviate deficits, and involving little in the way of new programs.

Worth noting under a new programs heading, is the $50,000 appropriated to the State Council of Higher Education to conduct a health manpower needs study, and another $65,000 to operate a Bureau of Economic Research and Development at Virginia State College.

A total of $830,000 out of the $1.9 million general fund account is for various scholarship programs: $37,500 each to the University of Virginia and Virginia Commonwealth University for medical-dental scholarships; $5,000 to Virginia State College for regional medical and dental scholarships; the remaining $750,000 going to the State Council of Higher Education to administer and to launch the new private-college-only and private-and-public colleges scholarship programs if those programs survive a constitutional test before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

Of the SCHE's $750,000, $642,438 is available under the private-schools-only measure, the Private College Tuition Assistance Act; $71,382 under the College Scholarship Assistance Act, which covers both public and private college students; and the other $36,180 is for administration of the twin acts by the State Council of Higher Education. Under either program, assuming either passes court testing, only freshmen would be eligible for 1973-74 help and the maximum stipend would be $400 per student.

Under the Private College Tuition Assistance Act, any Virginia resident, rich or poor, would be eligible for a loan if he is a freshman in a Virginia private, non-church college. Under the College Scholarship Assistance Act, Virginia resident freshmen in public or private colleges who can demonstrate financial need will be eligible. Determining need, the state council must take into account the cost of attending the student's choice of college, family size and income and expenses.

Measures setting up similar programs that passed the 1972 assembly were declared to be vehicles for handing out gifts by the Supreme Court of Appeals. The legislature's response, supposedly tailored to answer court objections, was to set up six severable ways of repaying the loans if the borrower does not repay in cash.

Both laws say the student loan recipient can also pay off by "....actions beneficial to or by services to the Commonwealth." Such actions and services include living in Virginia and working for a state or local governmental unit or charitable organization or by serving in the armed forces. One year's work or service repays one year's loan; living in Virginia and working in another state---one and a half year's work repays one loan year; by simply living in Virginia--two year's residence repays one loan year.

Because recipients of state teacher scholarships have long been allowed to repay their loans by teaching in Virginia public schools, many lawmakers expressed confidence the court will approve repayment under these laws by students working for state or local governments. About the constitutionality of the other severable repayment provisions, they are not so sure. The court should settle the matter sometime this summer.

The state council has long favored a centrally-administered, need-related scholarship program. It thinks state tuition assistance help should go to public college students first, then to those in private colleges. The state council did not much like the private-college-only approach, liking least of all the idea of handing out public money to all Virginia resident applicants, needy or not. State council spokesmen on the floor of the assembly did embrace the public-and-private-college approach, tieing help to demonstrated need and erecting for the first time the statewide, centrally administered program that the state council believes will probably be required by the Education Amendments of 1972 passed by Congress last June.

The State Council of Higher Education counts about 16,700 Virginians enrolled this year in 27 non-church private institutions of higher learning. (Total private school enrollment is roughly 30,000.) The council thinks about 4,200 of the 16,700 are freshmen qualified for help under the private-college-only act. If the court upholds that act, if all 4,200 ask for loans, and with an appropriation of only $642,438 for both grants and administration, the council further thinks that the maximum first-year assist that can be anticipated by any student would be about $140--less than half the $400 maximum written into the law.

Legislative concern to see private college scholarships clearly legalized was apparent in two other actions. The assembly passed a resolution proposing amendment of the 1971 constitution, which permits loans to private college students, to authorize unequivocally loans to them. The suggested change would also allow the state or any political sub-division to contract with private institutions for educational or related services. The proposal becomes law only if it wins approval in next year's regular assembly session and from the voters thereafter in a statewide referendum.

By the second action, the assembly clearly legalized awards of State Board of Education teaching scholarships to students in non-church private as well as public colleges. This was done by revising the Virginia Code to conform with the 1972 Appropriations Act, under whose shield the State Board of Education has been awarding teaching scholarships, or loans, for a year.

Under the Commonwealth of Virginia Higher Educational Institutions Bond Act of 1973, $21.5 million will be borrowed to help 11 colleges finance 17 revenue-producing capital projects. These include:

Institution	Capital Project	Amount
Christopher Newport College	Campus center	$ 965,000
George Mason University	Student union	1,670,000
Longwood College	Dining hall	400,000
Madison College	Dining hall	810,000
	Infirmary	310,000
	Dormitory, 400 women	2,735,000
Norfolk State College	Cafeteria, dining hall	675,000
Old Dominion College	Dormitory, 890 students	3,840,000
Radford College	Student activity building	2,075,000
University of Virginia	Judge Advocate General school	3,100,000
	Dining facility	950,000
	Apartments, 200 students	1,200,000
	Dormitory, 300 nurses	1,750,000
Virginia Military Institute	Dormitory	60,000
	Dormitory	105,000
Virginia State College	Dining hall	335,000
College of William and Mary	Infirmary	570,000

With the $82.5 million worth of "Virginia Higher Educational and Medical Facilities Bonds," the Medical College of Virginia in the next eight years will be modernizing and replacing its teaching hospital plant. MCV, with 1,054 beds now, will have only four more when the job is done. But it will add a new 588-bed hospital unit, replacing buildings more than 50 years old, and renovate other units now judged deficient. Planning money for the big job totaling $1.2 million has been furnished by three previous General Assembly sessions since 1966.

Told that Virginia might lose millions in revenue if out-of-state-students enrolled in state colleges could successfully claim resident status and qualify for the lower tuition paid by Virginians, lawmakers tried to tighten the law. They passed two laws aimed at linking the in-state classification to residency requirements. These laws say that to qualify for in-state status, the person must have lived in Virginia for at least one year prior to the commencement of the term for which in-state tuition rates are sought. Nor can simply going to college for a year qualify the student as an in-state student the following year.

To qualify for lower Virginia resident rates, the student must also have given up his previous home and be living in Virginia with the "unqualified intention" of remaining permanently in Virginia after leaving the institution. The changed requirements also say that any person entitled to in-state rates will not automatically lose this privilege because of marriage to somebody not entitled to in-state tuition charges. Only by giving up his Virginia residency will in-state status be lost.

Legally qualified legislators have expressed doubts that the new barriers will hold up very long under court challenges which have multiplied since 18-year-olds obtained the right to vote. But, so long as current confusion over the legality of out-of-state charges continues, most lawmakers intend to continue higher tuition fees for out-of-state students than for Virginians. About 19,000 non-Virginians currently attend state colleges. At stake, according to estimates of the State Council of Higher Education, is between $9 million and $10 million worth of revenue now derived from the out-of-state fees.

Spurred by an increasingly cost-conscious General Assembly, state colleges have, for the past couple of years, been reducing the number of out-of-state residents enrolled, at the same time upping tuition fees charged them.

Virginia's five-year-old Freedom of Information Act bars reporters and public from meetings of the governing boards of the public colleges, including community colleges. Print and electronic journalists asked the assembly for open meetings. Influential members of the governing boards plus some of the college presidents fought hard against open sessions, and won. The lawmakers did, however, change the law to require governing boards to disclose most actions taken in closed sessions immediately following those sessions, and to make official minutes public within three working days following a meeting.

Traditional tenure for Virginia college teachers was clearly in trouble before the assembly convened in January. Three months earlier, reporters discovered that the State Board for Community Colleges had quietly axed tenure for its

teachers on 30 campuses. The decision was made in secret session following two years of behind-doors deliberations during which faculty members were not consulted. About a quarter of the six-year-old system's 1,700 teachers at 23 schools are tenured and eligible to keep it under a grandfather clause. For the others and those hired in the future, the community college board set up a system of one-, three- and five-year contracts, with "evaluation" of the teacher at each renewal interval. Evaluation criteria, still not made public, states that candidates for three- and five-year contracts must be judged, among other things, by their "....ability to establish and maintain positive relationships with colleagues, supervisors, students and the community."

Once word of this got out, half a dozen community college faculties publicly opposed the change. The American Association of University Presidents said it doomed academic freedom and due process in the two-year colleges. Nowhere else in the U. S., said AAUP, has the attack on tenure gone so far as in Virginia. The community college board responded by affirming its devotion to academic freedom and claiming that the renewal contract system assured due process for all, tenured and non-tenured alike.

The upshot of the controversy was introduction of several tenure-related measures into the assembly's lower house. One required the community college board to restore tenure. Following a public hearing at which all parties aired their views at length, the House Education Committee killed that proposal by a 12-4 margin. Killed, too, were resolutions aimed at chastising and investigating the board and its actions. The full House did endorse a resolution calling for a survey of tenure, its effects and prospects, throughout the state's public college system. This then died in the Senate Education Committee.

But the matter is not likely to stop there. A Higher Education Study Commission, appointed by the 1972 legislature and due to report by November of this year, is probing the "financing and planning" of all public colleges. It is expected to recommend ways to give the State Council of Higher Education more control, particularly budget control, over the public colleges. State Sen. William F. Stone, D-Martinsville, who heads the commission, is also an outspoken foe of tenure. Thus tenure-tightening recommendations are also expected.

Meanwhile, the 1973 short assembly session agreed to give the state council the muscle it wanted in the field of adult, continuing and off-campus education. The problem is familiar elsewhere: expensive and often unnecessary competition among and between senior and community colleges for 30,000-40,000 students, duplication of programs, facilities and personnel. At the behest of the council, the legislature divided the state into six "continuing education" regions along planning district lines, and assigned the senior institution in each region prime responsibility for coordinating all adult programs within its region. Private colleges can join any of the six "consortia", if they agree to abide by state council regulations governing these arrangements. Some have already indicated they will become consortium members. The aim is to give part-time college students of every age a place to go to get needed training not too far from home, to make his credits more readily acceptable, and to cut degree residence requirements.

In fact, one of the six consortia, serving northern Virginia under the leadership of George Mason University, was already functioning before the assembly convened. It was set up at the direction of the 1972 assembly, to see how the idea worked. It has already put out one catalog listing courses of all four consortium members. Under "English", for example, the prospective student discovers which of the four offers, what and where, at what hours and for how much, etc.

Community colleges within each region have prime responsibility for first and second year courses; senior institutions, junior, senior and graduate offerings. The law encourages consortium members to get together and agree among themselves about which will offer what, all decisions subject to state council approval.

The state council is instructed to encourage the institutions of each region to develop their own brand of "non-traditional" degree programs. There is to be minimum residence requirements for such degrees, plus maximum transferability of credits between institutions.

This assembly session set up another commission that will study whether Virginia ought to establish its own school of veterinary medicine. The 13-member commission (five appointed by the governor, others comming from House and Senate) is to report by November 15, 1973. Under Southern Regional Education Board contractual arrangements, the University of Georgia now takes most Virginia veterinary students, up to 15 per year. Costs for establishing a Virginia school would be very high, and the potential enrollment might seem small. But Virginia farmers are pleading for more farm animal doctors. If a new school is established, it would probably be at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

F L O R I D A
Special Session

David Schultz
State Capitol Bureau
Palm Beach Post

TALLAHASSEE, December 1--The Florida Legislature, in a special four-day session called by Gov. Reubin Askew, approved a $9 million supplemental appropriation for construction of "Phase II" of the medical school at the University of South Florida at Tampa.

The appropriation was requested by the governor and passed without significant opposition after it was learned that federal funds from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare had not been made available as anticipated and there was no likelihood that they would become available "in the foreseeable future".

"In view of our commitments to the project," the governor said in a message to the Legislature, "I recommend that $9 million be provided from the General Revenue Fund to replace the contemplated federal funds. An appropriation at this time will allow the contract to be let in May, 1973, and the facility to become available for occupancy for its first full classes on schedule in 1975. Any delay beyond the May bid letting will move the completion date forward with related increase in cost. Action at this special session is imperative if we are to stay on schedule and be able to let the contract in May, 1973."

The first phase of the medical project is scheduled for completion in April, 1974, funded jointly from state and federal sources. Phase II, for which the special appropriation was made, includes a college of nursing, a teaching auditorium for 530 students, two classroom teaching facilities for 160 students each, research laboratories, an outpatient clinic, 20 classrooms, a library and a vivarium.

The medical school funding was the only higher education-related subject considered by the Legislature during the special session. The primary purposes for the session were reinstatement of capital punishment and creation of a revolving fund to finance sewer construction by municipalities.

Report Number Two

L O U I S I A N A

Edwin W. Price, Jr.
Managing Editor
The Morning Advocate

Baton Rouge, July 26--Higher education in Louisiana emerged from the 1973 fiscal session of the Legislature with an increase in operating funds of $13.2 million, 7.3 per cent more than allocated for the preceding fiscal year. Compared to actual budget requests by state-operated colleges and universities, the increase is less than 10 per cent of what the Legislature was asked to provide.

The result is that Louisiana will spend $193.5 million on higher education during the 1973-74 fiscal year. The state is providing $141.3 million; the federal government, $13.4 million. Self-generating revenues are estimated at $38.8 million.

Comprising the overall increase are a $5.6 million boost in state funds, $5.3 million more in federal funding and a $2.3 million hike in self-generated revenues. The increase in state appropriations is less than the $6.6 million increase recived in the 1972-73 fiscal year.

State funding in the current budgetary year is up 4.1 per cent--6.2 per cent for the Louisiana State University system and 2.6 per cent for all other state universities under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education.

Federal funds being expended on higher education are $5.3 million more than in the past fiscal year, but because of a budgetary maneuver, only about $200,000 of that total represents an actual increase. With the approval of the Legislature, $5.1 million in state funds originally intended for higher education were shifted to the Department of Highways. An identical amount of federal revenue sharing income was then allotted to the colleges and universities.

Substitution of revenue sharing monies for state funds was carried out throughout the entire state budget as a means to provide additional state matching funds for federal highway grants.

The $5.6 million in new state funds allocated higher education is about 7 per cent of the $80 million in additional money requested by the state's universities. The LSU system received about 10 per cent of what it sought; the other universities, approximately 5 per cent. LSU was asking $39.1 million more for the current year; the other universities combined, $41.1 million.

The following table is a comparative breakdown of how the various budget units in higher education fared for the 1973-74 fiscal year. Figures are expressed in millions of dollars. The change totals are increases unless enclosed in parentheses.

	State 73-74	Change over 72-73	Federal 73-74	Change over 72-73	Self-Generating 73-74	Change over 72-73	TOTAL 73-74	Change over 72-73
TOTAL, All Higher Education	141.3	5.6	13.4	5.3	38.8	2.3	193.5	13.2
Total, Education Board Universities	69.3	1.5	4.7	2.5	17.4	---	91.4	4.0
Total, Entire LSU System	72.0	4.1	8.7	2.8	21.4	2.3	102.1	9.2
*LSU Budget Units:								
Baton Rouge Main Campus	27.5	1.1	1.8	1.4	11.8	0.4	41.1	1.2
Ag Center	14.4	0.7	5.5	(0.1)	1.3	0.1	21.2	0.7
Medical Center	13.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.3	2.0	18.0	2.8
Shreveport Campus	2.3	0.7	---	---	0.5	0.2	2.8	0.9
Systems Office	1.7	0.7	---	---	---	---	1.7	0.7
Alexandria Campus	1.3	0.1	---	---	0.2	---	1.5	0.1
Eunice Campus	0.8	---	---	---	0.1	---	0.9	---

*These are budgeted figures. Because of substitution of federal funds for state money, figures in those columns may change. Totals will remain the same.

Universities under Education Board:	State 73-74	Change from 72-73	Federal 73-74	Change from 72-73	Self-Generating 73-74	Change from 72-73	TOTAL 73-74	Change from 72-73
Nichols State	5.1	---	0.4	0.3	1.2	(0.1)	6.7	0.2
Grambling	4.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.6	---	6.7	0.2
Louisiana Tech	8.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.2	---	11.6	0.5
McNeese State	5.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.5	---	7.3	0.2
Northeast State	8.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	2.2	---	10.8	0.5

Universities Under Education Board:	State 73-74	Change from 72-73	Federal 73-74	Change from 72-73	Self-Generating 73-74	Change from 72-73	TOTAL 73-74	Change from 72-73
Northwestern	6.8	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.5	---	8.8	0.4
Southeastern	6.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	---	7.8	0.3
Southern University Total	13.3	0.5	1.3	0.5	2.8	---	17.4	1.0
Southern, Baton Rouge Campus	10.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	2.2	---	13.2	0.8
Southern, New Orleans Campus	2.3	0.1	0.2	---	0.5	---	3.0	0.1
Southern, Shreveport Campus	1.0	0.1	0.1	---	0.1	---	1.2	0.1
Southwestern	10.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	2.9	0.1	14.3	0.7

Compared to total amounts expended in 1972-73, the current year's increases amount to 9.8 per cent for the LSU system and 4.6 per cent for all of the other colleges combined.

During passage of the general appropriations bill, the Legislature took a controversial step by tacking on a provision requiring the reciprocal out-of-state fees at all state-supported colleges and universities. This means out-of-state students will be charged the same fee as Louisiana students would be charged in their respective home states.

Opposition from the institutions was immediate, and the state attorney general is being asked whether the higher out-of-state fees must be collected. Legal action to block the move is also under consideration. At LSU, student and faculty groups have organized opposition to the new law.

The same provision also says that self-generated revenues from student government assessments shall not be considered public funds and may be used by the student groups for any lawful purpose.

Capital outlay authorizations were limited to bond issues of $4.1 million to relocate the athletic plant at University of Southwestern Louisiana and of $1.5 million to renovate several buildings at McNeese State University. The latter includes work on the library, fine arts building, a classroom building and the athletic facilities.

One of the major programs of the administration of Gov. Edwin Edwards winning legislative approval was the establishment of a statewide comprehensive system of career education. It involves a $55.9 million bond issue to finance construction and renovation of vocational-technical schools throughout the state.

A last-minute change in the proposal increased the size of the bond issue from its original $53.9 million and dedicated the additional $2 million to planning, land and construction costs for a new medical education building at the LSU School of Medicine in New Orleans. Overcrowding at the present medical school facilities and shortage of doctors in Louisiana were cited as pressing reasons for including the funds in the bond issue at this time.

The Legislature also voted $300,000 to pay tuition of medical students at privately-endowed Tulane University in New Orleans. Tulane has facilities to accomodate more students, the Legislature was told, and it is more economical for the state to pay Tulane to educate applicants who would be eligible to attend LSU if there were room there to construct needed facilities.

An attempt to postpone the effective date of the newly-authorized Board of Regents to govern all higher education facilities in the state was defeated in the House after it passed the Senate unanimously. The Senate resolution would have suspended the Jan. 1, 1974, effective date of the new system until 60 days after an election is held on a proposed new constitution.

The Legislature approved the creation of a legislative committee with representation from both chambers to study the problem of maintaining campus security systems. The study was approved after the Senate failed to provide the necessary majority to introduce a bill creating university police departments. The entire matter arose from a confrontation between local police and students at Southern University in Baton Rouge in which two students were fatally shot.

A controversial $8,000 a year pay raise to every college president in the state, approved originally by the State Board of Education, was cut in half by the Legislature. It provided only half the funds needed to implement the authorized raise.

A constitutional convention is now in session in Louisiana and is scheduled to complete the new document by the end of this year. Provisions on the higher education sections have not as yet been considered by the entire convention.

However, a convention committee is recommending a single state board for higher education. Under the proposal, each institution would have its own board to govern within guidelines set by the state board.

TEXAS

Richard M. Morehead
Chief, Austin Bureau
The Dallas Morning News

DALLAS, June 26--Funds for higher education in the two years starting Sept. 1, 1973, are up 30.3 per cent over the previous biennium. The increase went mostly for medical, vocational-technical, and expansion of community colleges.

In the more traditional areas of academic four-year institutions and graduate training, the Legislature took a conservative view and generally halted the authorization for these additional facilities which had marked the state's higher education system for more than a decade.

Appropriations from all sources for higher education in the next two years will be $1.4 billion, up $331.8 million and including $188 million of federal "revenue sharing" funds.

The two-year state budget totaling $9.7 billion is $1.5 billion higher than for the biennium ending Aug. 31, 1973.

Of the new budget, 46.2 per cent - nearly $4.7 billion---will go for education. This is an increase of approximately $783 million over the previous two years when education expenditures represented 45.3 per cent of the total.

Enrollment in higher education is expected to continue increasing over the 253,401 in state-supported senior colleges and 166,308 in community colleges. Growth rate of the latter is faster than in senior institutions where a leveling-off trend is under way.

Enrollment in public schools of Texas already has reached a plateau, due to a declining birth rate, with the impact already apparent in elementary grades. A decline in total enrollment of public schools is predicted to begin in 1975, notwithstanding additions from new programs of kindergarten and special education.

This figured in a legislative impasse over increasing funds for public education A decision by the U.S. Supreme Court while the Texas Legislature was in session doubtless influenced the outcome of this controversy. This involved the Rodriguez case from Bexar County (San Antonio) in which the trial court declared Texas' school finance system was unconstitutional because some districts had much greater tax sources than others. The Supreme Court overruled this decision, and held that education is not a right guaranteed under the U.S.

Constitution. Other cases are pending on educational finance.

Texas State Teachers Association sponsored a proposal which would have increased state spending for education by approximately $100 million annually over the next 10 years and give a larger share to poor districts. Gov. Dolph Briscoe favored a $40 million emergency appropriation to a group of poor districts during the next two years, with plans for a study of how educational funds are being raised and spent to be presented to the 1975 legislative session. Although the Legislature failed to agree on any additional appropriation, it did authorize continuation of a comparative study on application of the property tax for education. And both Gov. Briscoe and legislative committees launched investigations into the present school financing system.

Despite its $1.5 billion increase in appropriations, the Legislature did not levy any additional taxes and revenue is expected to keep the state treasury in the black until 1975. Predictions are being made that the pattern of state spending is so high that by 1975, Texas will be forced to (1) drastically increase its property taxes (2) levy a state income tax or (3) do both. The ability to balance the budget this year without new taxes resulted partly from an infusion of federal revenue-sharing money plus increased income from taxes on sales and business.

In the higher education field, the Texas Senate adopted early in the session a resolution calling for a moratorium on expansion until the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System, can complete a study of requirements to 1980.

This came after Coordinating Board Member Wales Madden Jr. of Amarillo had publicly voiced concern - with board backing - over the creation of additional university branches and "occupational education centers" without any effective coordination. The Legislature, which in 1972 had approved one of the latter "centers" by a new campus extension of a state college, turned down all such requests this year.

Further, it held the line that University of Texas branches authorized for Dallas and the Permian Basin (Midland-Odessa) should be "upper level" rather than full undergraduate institutions. This came as a disappointment to backers of these new universities who had hoped for early enrollment of freshmen and sophomore students as well as upperclassmen.

Another University of Texas branch, at San Antonio, delayed its request for operating funds until 1974 because of a lagging construction program.

Texas state-supported senior colleges and universities received no significant allocations for construction except for medical facilities. The state is considered to have one of the nation's best physical plants for higher education supported by endowments from oil and gas producing property and tuition-backed bond issues.

The Legislature turned down a request to reduce minimum tuition for part-time students because this is included in funds pledged to repay building bonds, and reducing tuition for some students would result in legal complications.

Three additional institutions were authorized to issue tuition-backed revenue bonds for construction. These are Texas A&M, the University of Houston, and Pan American University. Similar authority was given in 1971 to University of Texas and Texas Tech systems.

The Legislature designated two-year colleges as "community" rather than "junior" colleges and added three new districts to the state aid list. These are Austin, North Harris County (Houston) and Midland.

Forty-seven schools will receive $120.9 million state aid for academic institutions during the next two years, up $17.9 million over the previous budget, and $77.9 million for vocational-technical training, an even larger increase.

Allocations were changed from a "full time student equivalent" basis to a "contact hour" formula.

Other appropriations in the new budget include:

Medical and dental---$265.2 million, up $78.2 million or 41.8 per cent. The new Texas Tech Medical School at Lubbock will receive almost $12 million of this. The remainder of the increase will go for units of the University of Texas system, which in some cases consolidate medical activities not previously carried under higher education.

A "rural medical education" program will be established to provide loans to needy Texas residents who are qualified to enter medical training. These loans and/or grants could be repaid by the graduating physician serving five years in a rural community.

The University of Texas was authorized to establish by 1977 a College of Podiatry somewhere in its system, with the location to be approved by the coordinating board.

Nursing education appropriations were increased by $5.9 million.

Research--Most institutions received more state funds although University of Texas officials indicated this may be more than offset by loss of federal funds.

Texas A&M was authorized to spend $3 million for laboratories and conference centers, including acquisition of the former Renner Research Center in Dallas county. Several schools received funds to expand agriculture research.

Law schools--The coordinating board turned down several requests to create more law schools and none was authorized by the Legislature.

Salaries--During the first two years, faculty salaries will be increased 6.8 per cent, and in the second year, lower-brakets will increase another 3.4 per cent. Funds are provided for merit raises. Non-faculty increases will range up to 10.2 per cent per year in the lowest pay brackets.

Prairie View A&M--This predominantly black school was the subject of an investigation by black legislators, and was strongly defended by many ex-students. It received additional funds for library and security.

Library--Funds were increased by 5 per cent, the first increase in five years.

Tuition grants--The coordinating board was authorized to contract with Baylor College of Medicine up to $11.8 million for training physicians; Baylor College of Dentistry up to $9.1 million; Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine $3.4 million; and Texas System of Natural Laboratories, an ecology program, $92,000.

The Coordinating Board received $12.5 million as tuition grants to needy and qualified students in independent colleges and universities, up to $600 annually per student. Recent Supreme Court decisions seem to cloud the constitutionality of this program, although sponsors claim it is legal.

Oil and gas royalties--The University of Texas system owns 2.1 million acres of West Texas land, much of it mineral-producing, and public schools own additional large acreage. Payment presently is in the form of one-eighth to one-sixth of the amount received from production by leaseholders, plus bonuses paid for drilling rights.

The Legislature authorized state agencies to demand payment in "kind"--oil and gas--rather than money since many leases produce natural gas on contracts which are much below current market prices. If payment in "kind" is accomplished, state income would be increased by more than $30 million annually, according to estimates.

Hospital insurance--Texas A&M was authorized to collect a mandatory $15 per semester group hospitalization fee.

Building use fees--Senior college fees would be in ratio to semester-hours of work taken by a student.

Veterinary Medicine--Texas A&M was granted $950,000 for a laboratory to be located in Potter or Randall counties (Amarillo area) where large cattle-feeding operations are located. The state turned down a proposal for a separate veterinary medical school at Texas Tech (Lubbock) on the basis of opposition from veterinarians trained at A&M, the only institution of its kind in Texas.

Vetoed--Gov. Briscoe vetoed a bill which would have changed state government and public schools to a July 1 fiscal year beginning, as observed by the federal government. It was deemed unworkable in view of other laws.

Southern Regional Education Board--$43,000 annually was appropriated, $25,000 for membership, $8,000 mental health research, and $10,000 for the Institute of Higher Educational Opportunity.

F L O R I D A

David Schultz
Capitol Reporter
Palm Beach Post

TALLAHASSEE, June 6--The 1973 Florida Legislature, extending its 60-day session by an extra working day to wrap up major spending programs, appropriated a record $224,085,834 to community colleges for operations.

In addition, the Legislature appropriated $21.5 million for capital outlay to the university system, with much of it going to the senior institutions of Florida State University, the University of Florida and Florida A&M University. No capital outlay money was appropriated for community colleges.

The university system operation appropriation represented an increase of almost $27 million over the 1972-73 budget, while the community colleges got an indrease of $10.8 million.

A last-minute attempt to increase tuition fees by $10 per quarter at the universities fell short. It passed the House on the final day of the extended session under the sponsorship of House Speaker Terrell Sessums of Tampa, but never got to the Senate floor prior to adjournment. The current undergraduate tuition rate for in-state undergraduate students is $190.

Money was the overriding concern for higher education during the 1973 session, with very few non-fiscal issues capturing much attention. And, for once, educators seemed fairly happy with their allocation of funds as the legislators faced the unusual task of dividing up a $300 million surplus.

Of the total appropriation for the university system, $216.9 million was earmarked in a lump sum for Education and General (E&G) activities to go to the State Board of Regents for allocation to the nine state universities.

The remainder of the university system appropriation--which totaled $302 million with the addition of $78.3 million in trust funds--included nearly $36 million for the J. Hillis Miller Health Center at the University of Florida, $5 million for the University of South Florida Medical Center, $27.5 million for the Institute of Food and Agricultural Science at the University of Florida, $7.6 million for the Engineering Industrial Experiment Station, $9.1 million for the university system general office operations (and funds administered by the general office).

In addition, the Legislature appropriated $10 million for construction of a new college of veterinary medicine at the University of Florida and $227,307 for its first year of operation.

The trust fund appropriation was about $5 million higher than appropriated last year.

Legislators appropriated $10 million from general revenue funds for renovation of buildings at Florida, Florida State and Florida A&M, as well as for construction of new dormitories to relieve the chronic housing shortage at Florida A&M. Another $10 million from bond proceeds also was earmarked for repairs and renovation at the three oldest schools.

The appropriations act, which Gov. Reubin Askew indicated he would sign, included funds for merit pay increases averaging 5.25 per cent for all state employees and special pay increases for employees earning less than $10,000 per year.

Very few other bills were passed relating solely to higher education, but universities and community colleges were affected by the so-called "Omnibus Education Bill," which combined 28 separately introduced pieces of education legislation and was approved on the final day of the regular session.

Provisions of the "Omnibus" bill included:

--Limiting access to community college and university student records to students, their parents or guardians, authorized instructional personnel;

--Limiting access to certain performance evaluation records of faculty members to the faculty members themselves and school officials;

--Permitting the use of "equivalent teaching faculty" in the computation of the minimum 12 hours of classroom contact for faculty members.

--Requiring the Regents to establish procedures for assigning duties and responsibilities to faculty members and emphasizing quality teaching as the major factor in salary, promotion and tenure;

--Establishing teacher education centers, with pre-service education responsibilities assigned to universities and in-service responsibilities assigned to district school boards.

The Legislature also passed bills exempting church colleges from the requirements of the State Board of Independent Colleges and Universities and authorizing the Board to grant one-year temporary licenses.

A bill was introduced to amend the state Constitution to remove the 1975 expiration date for issuance of higher education bonds backed by the utilities gross receipts tax, but it failed to pass. Also failing to pass were bills authorizing all full-time, permanent state employees to take free courses at state universities on a space-available basis, authorizing personnel on eight-month academic contracts to be included in the group health insurance program, and requiring the Regents to establish uniform procedures for instances in which non-tenured faculty members are not offered renewed contracts.

Bills passed affecting community colleges remove the requirement that community college personnel hold teaching certificates, permit the addition of counties to existing community college districts by resolution of the trustees and the approval of the State Board of Education, guaranteeing minimum support of community colleges at the funding level generated by the previous year's formula for two years, and setting aside 100 acres of state land near Brooksville for a branch of the Pasco-Hernando Community College.

N O R T H C A R O L I N A

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RALEICH, June 1--The North Carolina General Assembly adjourned May 24, ending a 97-day session generally devoid of higher education issues in the traditional sense. However, the old issue of establishing a four-year medical school at East Carolina University, occupied considerable legislative time and effort. The assembly moved closer to a full commitment to expand the present one-year program at ECU. Although the issue is far from settled, observers on both sides feel that the pendulum may be swinging toward ECU, despite intense opposition from the existing medical schools and the state's medical establishment.

Most of the legislative action centered around the elementary and secondary levels where a number of innovative programs were approved:

--Extended term for teachers.

--Statewide kindergarten program.

--Reduced class size.

--Occupational education programs.

--Separate school buses for elementary pupils.

--$300 million capital improvements bond issue to be on November ballot.

Aside from maneuvering over the ECU medical school, there was no attempt by legislators to undo the higher education restructuring accomplished during a special session in 1971. Legislators generally maintained a hands off policy and individual university administrators, with the exception of ECU president Leo Jenkins and his medical school officials, stayed on the sidelines.

There were no additions to the university system but the assembly accepted Mitchell College of Statesville into the Community College System.

Tuition at the three largest universities was increased by the board of governors. Although the General Assembly did not take any action on tuition itself, it did relax its rigid 1971 definition of in-state students.

The assembly took no action on university student admission guidelines, restrictions on out-of-state students, or policies affecting, in any way, academic freedom. Legislators also failed to find any reason for criticizing campus newspapers, at least on the floor of either chamber.

The closest debate over restrictions on students came from ECU medical school backers who briefly pushed a requirement that doctors graduating from state-supported medical schools reimburse the state for the cost of its "subsidy" of their education if they leave North Carolina to practice in another state. The recommendation never left committee.

This session showered a whopping state surplus on education, with elementary and secondary schools getting much of the additional money, although the university system and community colleges fared quite well, especially in capital improvements.

Preliminary indications are that educators may not find legislators as receptive when they return in 1974. Efforts are already underway to let education digest its gains and allow the state to catch up on mental health.

Higher education in North Carolina, like all other state institutions, was placed on an annual budget, since the General Assembly session will reconvene in January as it moves from biennial to annual sessions.

The three-tiered education system received about 65 percent of the $2.9 billion budget, about two percentage points less then for the last biennial budget, 1972-73.

Commenting on the allocation of surplus and revenue sharing funds, House Appropriations Chairman Carl Stewart said, "I thought it would take a decade to go as far as we have gone this year."

The 15 universities and the N.C. School of the Arts, which comprise the state's higher education system, were allocated $304 million as a base budget, that amount being for the continuation of existing programs and services. This includes $177 million in state tax funds.

The General Assembly appropriated another $113.7 million for capital improvements, program expansions, aid to private colleges, contingency fund against federal funding cutbacks, and a reserve fund for creation of another degree-granting medical school within the University of North Carolina system.

The system's board of governors had asked the Advisory Budget Commission (which makes preliminary budget recommendations to the legislature) for $157.9 million in capital improvements. This was cut to $56.6 million by the commission, but was subsequently raised to $66.2 million.

Under the system's first unified budget, no new degree-granting programs were asked for or funded.

The overall higher education budget is about $60 million above the previous one.

It included $31.9 million for the "change" budget which includes additional funds for improvements and expansion of instructional programs, libraries, research and extension (including agriculture), health related programs, student financial assistance, and enrollment increases and changes throughout the higher education system.

The "change" budget would increase total system enrollment by 5,833 students.

This included $18 million to cushion against changes in enrollment patterns as the out-of-state student population decreases due to a doubling of tuition ordered by the 1971 General Assembly.

The base budget includes $18.6 million for faculty salary raises. The funds will be given to the board of governors for distribution to the 16 campuses.

A $4.6 million allocation was made to provide a maximum of $200 per year per full-time North Carolina student in any accredited private college in the state. The private colleges, in order to be eligible, are required to match state funds by providing a like amount for scholarships to needy North Carolina students.

Another $3.5 million was placed in a reserve fund to cushion against curtailment of federally funded programs and $7.5 million was appropriated as seed money for the creation of a second state-supported degree-granting medical school, presumably at the ECU campus.

The preceding figures covered state tax money appropriated for FY 1973-74.

The 1973 General Assembly amended 1971 laws to make it easier for new residents of North Carolina to qualify for in-state tuition charges at state-supported universities.

Under the old law, a new resident could never qualify for the lower in-state tuition charges as long as he was in school. To qualify, such a person had to drop out of school and live in the state for one year before becoming eligible.

Now a student can acquire resident status while in school. In cases where families move to North Carolina, their children may start off paying out-of-state tuition, but can get their resident status changed and become eligible for in-state tuition once they have lived here one year.

The new law accepts the fact that a student's parents live in North Carolina as "prima facie evidence of the domiciliary status of the individual applicant." If the student's parents do not live in North Carolina it is prima facie evidence to the contrary.

Then the law requires that a student must establish that his presence in the state during the 12-month period "was for the purpose of maintaining a bona-fide domicile rather than for more temporary residence."

The General Assembly took no action affecting tuition and the out-of-state tuition remains at $1,874 per year.

However, the UNC Board of Governor's raised in-state tuition from $299 to $316 per year at UNC-Chapel Hill, UNC-Greensboro, and N.C.State University.

The General Assembly curtailed state allocations to the Learning Institute of North Carolina (LINC). The fund cut involved $120,000 in annual state support, leaving the education research unit to rely on foundation funding, federal grants, and contracts. These account for about 90 per cent of LINC's annual budget.

John Hawes, program director, said that some program development activity "may have to be reduced temporarily" as a result of the fund cutoff, but no staff reductions are planned.

No increases to the 16-unit higher education system were made by the 1973 General Assembly and no requests were made.

However, Mitchell College, a church-related junior college in Statesville, was accepted into the 56-unit Community College System.

The school had experienced declining enrollment and some financial difficulties.

General appropriations for the operations of the community college system included $88,638,766 for operations and programs and $14,219,595 for equipment.

Again turning to the unusually large surplus, the assembly allocated more money for capital improvements and expansion than ever before.

This included:

--$25.4 million for capital construction at community colleges and technical institutes with $15.4 million allocated to allow up to $500,000 for each institution. The remaining $10 million will be allocated on a need basis.

--$14.3 million for an additional appropriation to support enrollment increases.

--$2.1 million for new vocational and technical curriculum programs.

--$8.1 million as an additional appropriation for equipment and library book funds.

--$2.2 million for across the board salary increases for instructional, administrative, and clerical personnel over and above the 5 per cent increase for all state employees.

Total allocations for community college operations and equipment from the General Fund $102.88 million. Capital improvements and special allocations totalled $52.1 million.

Due to the intermingling of revenue sharing funds with the budget surplus, it cannot be determined how much of this is in state tax money and how much from federal sources.

Proponents of a four-year medical school at East Carolina University established what they say is a firm beachhead for the project through establishment of a $7.5 million reserve fund by the 1973 General Assembly.

They intend to press more forcefully for the project when the legislature convenes again in January.

Approval of the fund, they contend, is tacit legislative approval for the four-year, degree-granting medical school program at ECU.

ECU partisans decided not to press the issue in the General Assembly, but to await a decision by the University of North Carolina System's board of governors.

The board will begin deliberations on the issue in September when it receives the recommendations of an outside consulting firm studying the feasibility of another four-year school in the state.

However, if the recommendation is against the school, then legislative supporters say they will fight hard in the 1974 General Assembly for the allocation.

Such action, challenging the board's authority to oversee the university system would be the first since the higher education system was restructured under one board in 1971.

The initial reserve fund, or seed money, was for $25 million. However, the joint appropriations sub-committee's recommendation was scaled down in the final days when $42 million had to be trimmed from FY 1973-74 recommendations in order to balance the books.

T E N N E S S E E

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The Chattanooga Times

NASHVILLE, May 14--A mathematical formula for computing the amount of appropriated funds needed by state-operated colleges and universities was used this year by the Tennessee General Assembly in appropriating funds for higher education. The formula, prepared by the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, was fully funded by the General Assembly.

During the 1973 session, the General Assembly also established a student enrollment reserve revolving fund.

The state appropriation for higher education was increased by $19.2 million to $147.3 million, which provides for continuing operation of institutions and programs at existing levels during the fiscal year starting July 1. It also makes allowance for a 3 percent inflation factor and provides money for some improvements and expansion of the University of Tennessee medical education operations at Memphis.

Essentially the mood of the legislature this year was to maintain the status quo in higher education and place increased emphasis upon vocational education in the public schools. Gov. Winfield Dunn insisted upon sticking to monetary recommendations submitted to him by the Tennessee Higher Educational Commission and used his item veto to cut back or eliminate a variety of minor increases added by the legislature.

Campus administrators were quietly warned in advance by the Dunn administration that any attempt at budget-busting through political pressure would be viewed with disfavor.

The legislature authorized expenditure of $21 million during the next fiscal year on construction projects and capital improvements at state-operated colleges and universities. A revision of the list of projects on which it will be spent is made necessary by the cancellation of anticipated federal matching money.

Plans called for expenditure of $9.3 million for three new buildings and land acquisition for the UT Medical Units at Memphis. But the cut-back in federal money will require a substantial reduction or postponement until additional state money becomes available.

Creation of a new community college was authorized, raising to ten the number in operation or approved by the legislature. This particular action is significant because for the first time in Tennessee a technical institution will be converted into a comprehensive two-year college.

The new community college will be built on the campus of the Chattanooga State Technical Institute, which will be merged into the college. This course was recommended by the Higher Education Commission as the most economical means of meeting the Chattanooga area's requirements.

However, opposition came from those who feared the highly successful technician training programs at CSTI may suffer in the new comprehensive institution. Fears also were expressed that the new college may cause enrollment losses to UT-Chattanooga and the Cleveland State Community College.

To alleviate these apprehensions, legislation authorizing the new college provides for an advisory council to make recommendations regarding all post-secondary educational programs in the Chattanooga area. The council will include representatives of UTC, Cleveland State, the new Chattanooga State Technical and Community College and the Chattanooga and Cleveland Chambers of Commerce.

Gov. Dunn and the legislature agreed on a $100,000 appropriation to plan a medical school at East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, when and if the Congress appropriates money to finance the Teague Program. That program authorizes creation of eight new medical schools to be established at and operated in conjunction with Veterans' Administration hospitals. Only the authorization has been approved so far, however, and no indication exists that the Congress soon will appropriate money to implement it.

The governor and the Tennessee Higher Education Commission oppose establishing an additional medical school at state expense, contending the UT Medical Units at Memphis need all currently available state money to meet accreditation standards. In a statement, Gov. Dunn said his approval of planning money for a new medical school on a contingency basis did not conflict with his administration's policy on medical education.

A shortage of veterinarians remained a major concern of rural legislators, but they were unable to gain approval of a proposal to establish a veterinary medical school in the state. Instead, the Higher Education Commission was directed to report by October on means of providing sufficient veterinarians to meet Tennessee's needs.

State-financed education for prospective veterinarians for Tennessee now is handled by contracts with the Southern Regional Education Board and Ohio State University. Dr. John K. Folger, executive director of the Tennessee Higher Education Commission, is cautious about this state establishing a veterinary

school, feeling that expansion of other schools of this type in the South ultimately will make an adequate number of spaces available through SREB.

Though the legislature endorsed the THEC's mathematical formula for apportioning state appropriations among public colleges and universities, some misgivings were voiced, especially by legislators whose districts have institutions feeling the formula was unfair to them. To overcome these complaints, the legislature directed that a joint committee of the Senate and House work with the Higher Education Commission, the UT Board of Trustees and the Board of Regents governing the state's other higher-education institutions toward a further refinement of the formula. This study is to be completed by next October when the institutions will be submitting their budget requests for fiscal 1975.

The formula, developed after extensive work by the THEC staff, seeks to apportion money among the colleges and universities on the basis of the average cost per student for the type of courses offered and the extent of their use. It is applicable only to the "Educational and General" (E & G) budget. Restricted fund activities and auxiliary enterprises are excluded in making the computations. The formula was not applied to the UT Medical Units nor to three new community colleges just getting into operation.

Six functional categories account for approximately 85 percent of the unrestricted E & G budgets of the colleges and universities. These are (1) instruction and department research, (2) libraries, (3) maintenance and operation of physical plant, (4) general administration, (5) general institutional expenses and (6) student services.

Because the formula threatened hardship for a few institutions where enrollment growth failed to meet expectations, the THEC recommended and Gov. Dunn agreed that no college or university should receive less appropriated funds for fiscal 1974 than it received in 1973. This, however, didn't eliminate all complaints and the House Finance, Ways and Means Committee recommended remedial action.

It proposed--and the House approved--cutting to $200,000 from $600,000 the proposed student enrollment reserve fund and allotting $400,000 of it to institutions which complained they were particularly hard hit by failure to get more money for the next fiscal year. But Gov. Dunn used his item veto to eliminate these allocations with the result that the enrollment reserve revolving fund begins operating with only a third of the money planned for it.

Dr. Folger described this as a "calculated risk" on the part of the House Finance Committee but said it's entirely possible that the reserve fund may take in more money than it pays out. He predicts enrollment growth on some of the campuses will level off and that a few may even experience a decline. He attributes this possibility to removal of the pressure from the draft, increased employment opportunities and greater emphasis on vocational and technical education.

The enrollment reserve has its own formula for operation. Where enrollment in an institution declines, the school will be required to pay to the reserve fund 65 percent of its per student appropriation with the first $50,000 being deducted from the gross refund required. Similarly, an institution which has an unexpected enrollment growth will get additional money from the reserve after its added costs, as computed by the formula, exceed $50,000.

As an example, say a university shows a decline of 100 in its enrollment and the average formula cost per full-time equated student is $1,300 for the academic year. The computation would be:

100 X .65 X $1,300 = $91,500 - $50,000 = $41,500.

The institution then would be required to pay $41,500 into the reserve revolving fund. An increase of 100 in enrollment beyond that for which appropriation was made would operate exactly in reverse with the institution drawing $41,500 from the fund. THEC figures that the 65 percent factor represents the actual average cost to the institution for one additional or one less student. The remaining 35 percent is treated as a fixed cost which is not affected by a minor change in enrollment.

If Dr. Folger's prediction of enrollment growth is correct, the $200,000 will be adequate.

Two major financial headaches still confront Tennessee's public higher education institutions, as they do those throughout the U. S. One is accelerated inflation. At the time the proposed appropriations were submitted to Gov. Dunn and transmitted by him to the General Assembly last January, inflation was being forecast at an annual three percent rate. Now indications are that the rate may double or triple that.

The other major fiscal problem is the decision of the Nixon administration to cancel direct assistance to colleges and universities and to spend available federal funds on direct aid to students. Since student aid by the federal government will be extended to vocational and technical as well as higher education, colleges and universities may have less students and less money.

Tennessee's budget for higher education envisions another increase in tuition charged out-of-state students and an increase in maintenance fees for in-state graduate students. THEC recommended that tuition charged non-residents be increased by $90 to $810 per academic year. The idea is to require students who come from outside the state to pay as much in tuition as the state provides in appropriated funds for resident students.

Some educators fear continuing what has become an almost annual increase in tuition charges to out-of-state students may exceed the point of diminishing returns and cost the educational institutions dollars as well as students.

There is also pending in federal courts suits aimed at easing residence requirements. If plaintiffs are successful in their contention that Tennessee law permits a person 18 years old or over to establish his own residence, the gross loss in tuition could run to $8 million or more annually.

Resident students are charged "maintenance fees" but do not pay tuition. The Higher Education Commission urged the governing boards of universities to increase maintenance fees charged graduate students by 25 percent so there would be a 25 percent differential between maintenance fees paid by graduates compared to undergraduates.

Numerous legislative proposals dealing with higher education were submitted. They were of varying degrees of importance. Some passed, others failed.

One of the failures was a bill to require that an impassable wall be erected between male and female students occupying the same dormitory, whether in a public or private educational institution. An administrator found guilty of failing to erect the wall would have been subject to a maximum $1,000 fine and two months in jail.

Another measure which didn't make it would have required admission to graduate study at a state university for any student who had received his baccalaureate degree, even though he might be unable to pass an entrance examination. This was reduced to a nullity by an amendment saying the written test would be only one of the factors considered in admission to graduate study. The bill then was defeated amid charges that it was intended only to force the admission of one legislator's son to graduate study.

What became known as the Memphis State University basketball game ticket bill passed. Originally it would have required that any part-time student, upon payment of the student activity fee, have equal access to all facilities at a state-operated college or university. It was amended to extend the privilege only to part-time students taking six or more credit hours, passed in that form and signed by Gov. Dunn.

Because this year MSU had a basketball team which came close to national championship status, tickets for MSU games were much in demand and in short supply. Had the bill passed in its original form, MSU next year might have found it had more part-time students enrolled for one-hour courses than any university in the land.

Other bills applicable to higher education and enacted into law included those to:

--Prohibit appointment or reappointment to the Board of Regents or the Tennessee Higher Education Commission of anyone who has reached his 70th birthday.

--Allow a student who has failed or refused to take American history in high school to be admitted to a state college or university provided he agrees to take a course in American history during his first two academic years.

(formerly the law required the course be taken the first year, but most colleges and universities offered it only in the sophomore year.)

--Establish a loan scholarship program to provide physicians for medically depressed areas. (Gov. Dunn used his item veto to eliminate the appropriation to fund this.)

--Empower state colleges and universities to take any action necessary to collect loans made to students under the National Defense Student Loan program, eliminating requirement that delinquencies be referred automatically to the state attorney general.

--Authorize $200,000 in state funds to continue a sickle cell anemia research program at Meharry Medical College, Nashville.

--Authorize the state to contract with SREB for 12 student spaces at the Southern College of Optometry, Memphis.

--Establish a county government technical advisory service at UT, which already operates, in cooperation with the Tennessee Municipal League, a municipal technical advisory service.

--Authorize establishment of minimum safety standards for public schools and other educational facilities.

--Allow a teacher employed full time at one educational institution to be paid for teaching part-time in another institution. (This is intended to help staff night-class programs at technical institutes and community colleges which are near other state-operated educational institutions.)

--Authorize state agencies to obtain insurance to pay claims which may be made against the agency, its employes or agents. (This is intended to let UT obtain liability and malpractice insurance to protect medical school personnel and students.)